

159



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 National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

## 1. Name of Property

Historic name North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Other names/site number See continuation sheets

Name of related multiple property listing n/a

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

## 2. Location

Street & Number North 24<sup>th</sup> St. between Ohio St. and Patrick Ave; Lake St. between 26<sup>th</sup> St. and 22<sup>nd</sup> St. See Section 10 for boundary details.

City or town Omaha State Nebraska County Douglas


Not for publication  Vicinity

## 3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

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

Applicable National Register Criteria:  A  B  C  D

	SHPO/Director	<u>02-23-2016</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:		Date
<u>Nebraska State Historical Society</u>		
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government		


In my opinion, the property  meets  does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of Commenting Official	Date
Title	State of Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

## 4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register.
- determined eligible for the National Register.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): \_\_\_\_\_

	<u>4-12-2016</u>
Signature of Keeper	Date of Action

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District  
**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	
28	6	Buildings
		Sites
		Structures
		Objects
28	6	Total

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register** 4

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Specialty Store  
COMMERCE/TRADE: Business  
COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional  
COMMERCE/TRADE: Financial Institution  
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant  
COMMERCE/TRADE: Fraternal  
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling  
See continuation sheet for additional uses

**Current Functions** (Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/TRADE: Business  
COMMERCE/TRADE: Professional  
COMMERCE/TRADE: Restaurant  
COMMERCE/TRADE: Warehouse  
DOMESTIC: Single Dwelling

**7. Description**

**Architectural Classification** (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS  
LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> & EARLY 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS  
NO STYLE

**Materials** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: BRICK, STONE, WOOD: Clapboard, SYNTHETIC Roof

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State****Description**

**Summary Paragraph** (Briefly describe the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

The North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District is a collection of 38 commercial buildings in one of Omaha Nebraska's most significant central business districts. Located approximately two miles to the north and slightly west of Omaha's downtown core, the district encompasses 11 partial city blocks. The main thoroughfare, North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, extends north and south while Lake Street is perpendicular to North 24<sup>th</sup> Street in the east and west directions. The district includes North 24<sup>th</sup> Street from Patrick Avenue on the south to Ohio Street on the north and from 22<sup>nd</sup> Street on the east to just west of 26<sup>th</sup> Street. The majority of extant commercial structures were constructed between 1910 and 1926 with some additions around the mid-twentieth century.

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

**GENERAL CHARACTER OF DISTRICT**

The district is commercial in character. Along North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, the north-south corridor, city blocks are typically 265 feet in length, although there are some exceptions. Along Lake Street, the east-west corridor, blocks are typically 365 feet in length. The main arterial streets are typically 40 feet wide, while the tertiary streets are 25 to 30 feet wide. Arterial streets provide for two lanes of traffic with parallel parking on either side. Curbs are typically concrete. Tertiary streets provide for two lanes of traffic with some street parking. Historic brick street pavers have been covered with concrete or removed and replaced with concrete.

The streetscape along North 24<sup>th</sup> Street and immediately near the intersection at Lake Street consists of street trees, decorative brick sidewalk pavers, street signage, modern street lights, and pedestrian lights with banner poles. Concrete sidewalks, grassy right-of-ways and modern street lights line the rest of Lake Street. The streetscape at tertiary streets is more irregular. Streets are lined with sidewalks of varying widths and some are separated from the street by a grassy right-of-way while other are not.

There are three open plazas within the district. Hope Plaza is located at the northwest corner of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets, the Mildred Brown Strolling Park at the southwest corner of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Grant Streets and Dreamland Plaza at the southwest corner of 24<sup>th</sup> and Lizzie Robinson Avenue (Erskine Street).

**BUILDING TYPES**

Within the district, buildings were used for commercial, social, transportation and domestic uses. Most buildings are either one or two stories in height. Many are characterized by horizontal decorative parapets, decorative brick moldings and simple vertical pilasters. Rear building facades are utilitarian in character, have varied setbacks, irregular fenestration patterns and a few have been significantly altered or added to over time. Unless noted otherwise, most buildings are one-part or two-part commercial block structures.

**ARCHITECTURAL STYLE AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS**

The buildings within the district are vernacular commercial structures with minimal ornament, with the exception of the streetcar barn at 2606 North 26<sup>th</sup> Street, Elks Hall at 2420 Lake Street, the Carver Savings and Loan Association building at 2412 Lake Street, and those properties previously listed on the National

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

Register of Historic Places. Each building reflects the general style, construction, means, methods and materials typical to the era in which it was built. Standard construction methods include load-bearing brick masonry exterior walls with interior post and beam construction.

**INTEGRITY**

The district maintains varying levels of all seven aspects of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. The **location** of each building has not changed over time and each building's architectural details and fenestration patterns are reflective of conscious **design** decisions made by building owners and occupants. The commercial nature of the district's **setting** is still evident, particularly regarding the relationship between building and street. Building materials such as brick and stone masonry convey historic technologies, **materials, workmanship**, functions and the aesthetics of the designers/builders in the area. The aspirations and dreams of those who gave life to this district and the evolution of the built environment ultimately deepens the **feeling** and **association** residents of the area and the city of Omaha have for the district.

Since 1965 the overall physical integrity of the district has changed. Today there are a number of sites where buildings once stood. While some remain as open plats, others have been built upon or brought back to life as plazas and outdoor sport facilities. The empty spaces are the result of the district's distinct history. The loss of buildings began in 1965 and continued through 2000. These findings are formally documented in an Attrition Analysis Map included in the nomination (Continuation sheet, Section 9, page 3). The 1980s and 1990s were key decades when the slow, steady loss of buildings to attrition of the 1960s and 70s climaxed with large changes to the district. There are many factors which contributed to attrition including the overall loss of business, which was in part the result of economic discrimination, construction of the north freeway in 1970s and changing perceptions of the neighborhood. These events are a significant facet to the broad patterns of history for the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District.

**INDIVIDUAL BUILDING DESCRIPTIONS**

Resources located in the historic district are listed below. They are classified as either previously listed on the National Register of Historic Places individually, as a contributing resource or as a non-contributing resource. Contributing resources retain a strong sense of building integrity, are associated with events or developments that are important to Omaha's past, and are at least 50 years of age. Non-contributing buildings have been modified to such an extent that the historic integrity has been covered or lost, or they are less than 50 years of age.

Each resource is identified by street address, historic and/or common name, construction date, and an identification number which has been keyed to the North 24th and Lake Streets Historic District Boundary Map included in the nomination (Continuation sheet, Section 9, page 1). A physical description of each contributing and non-contributing resource and short history are also documented below. The physical descriptions include both the form (Blumenson) and, if applicable, the style (Lee and McAlester). A table beginning in Section 9, page 5 includes an identification number, current photograph, address, historic and/or common name, construction date and contributing/non-contributing status.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

**RESOURCES PREVIOUSLY LISTED INDIVIDUALLY ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES**

There are four resources within the district that have already been included individually in the National Register of Historic Places. They are as follows:

2221-2225 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street

Jewel Building (Dreamland Ballroom), Built 1923, Listed July 21, 1983, Map #1.

2213 Lake Street

Webster Telephone Exchange Building (Great Plains Black History Museum), Built 1907, Listed November 29, 1989, Map #2.

2502-2504 Lake Street

Broomfield Rowhouse, Built 1913, Listed March 21, 2007, Map #3.

2216 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street

Omaha Star, Built 1923, Listed December 27, 2007, Map #4.

**CONTRIBUTING PROPERTIES**

There are a total of 28 contributing buildings in the North 24th and Lake Streets Historic District.

2109 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (Micklin Lumber Company) c1921, Map #5

The Micklin Lumber Company building was constructed around 1921 as a rectangular, two-story, two-part commercial block. Located on the southeast corner of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Burdette Streets, this rectangular-shaped building was constructed with load-bearing brick masonry exterior walls and a post and beam interior structure. The west façade (primary façade) is constructed with reddish-orange brick laid in common bond and features five evenly-spaced large, garage door openings at the first floor level. The only decoration at this level is the rowlock course at the lintel above each garage opening. At the second floor, one of five rectangular windows is centered above each garage opening. Window sills are simple brick rowlock sills. The façade is capped with a simple coping stone. The south façade (secondary façade) is also constructed with a reddish-orange brick laid in common bond. There are three window openings on this façade. The opening to the west is smaller than the multi-light steel window in the center portion of the building and a similar steel window on the east end. The center portion of the parapet steps down, but steps back up at the east end of the building. The building's north and east facades are hidden from view.



Figure 1: (1925, March 29). Advertisement: Micklin Permanent Garages. *The Omaha World Herald*. pp. 10.

In May of 1921, Micklin Lumber moved their offices from 1823 North 21<sup>st</sup> Streets to North 24<sup>th</sup> and Burdette Streets.<sup>1</sup> A lumber planing mill was located on the first floor while the second floor was used for lumber storage. The company was owned by L. Micklin and later by his son Maurice Micklin (c1900-1953). Maurice was a Russian-Jewish immigrant who arrived in Omaha with his parents as a child.<sup>2</sup> He

<sup>1</sup> (Lumber and Building Materials 1921) 18.

<sup>2</sup> (Maurice Micklin Services Pending 1953) 16.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

married Doris Shoshone in 1929 and had three daughters, including Joan Micklin Silver, a successful movie director nationally recognized for films which center on Jewish life.<sup>3</sup>

In 1929 Micklin Lumber moved their offices to 19<sup>th</sup> and Iazard Streets, although they continued to use the 2109 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street location for manufacturing and warehouse space. By 1930, the company had grown substantially with over 75,000 square feet of space throughout Omaha.<sup>4</sup> Micklin Lumber not only sold building materials, but also coal, and it had a construction department that specialized in home remodeling and financing to facilitate such work. By 1941, Micklin was no longer occupying the building at 2109 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, although a number of other milling companies did through the 1960s. Today Micklin Lumber continues to serve the area from their location at 1020 North 19<sup>th</sup> Street.

2201 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (Skeets Barbecue, Skeet's Ribs and Chicken) c1955, Map #6

Located on the northeast corner of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Burdette Streets, Skeet's Barbecue is a two-story, flat roofed masonry and wood structure. Although portions of the building's exterior have been covered with plywood, little has changed since it was photographed for a 1957 Omaha Star newspaper advertisement.<sup>5</sup> Although the building is two stories in height, the second-story exists only above the center portion of the building. The exposed first floor is covered by a flat roof with a wide overhang. The second-story is protected from the elements by a flat roof with little or no overhang. At the west side of the building, neon signage proclaiming "Skeet's Carry Out, Barbecue Ready to Go" is side mounted to a tall pole on the sidewalk.

The overhang on the west façade features a semicircle of curved fascia boards that terminate in a multi-colored brick masonry wing wall. Air conditioning units sit above the roof. Display windows sit on cream colored glazed brick and, at the building's base, a course of dark red colored glazed brick. A small lean-to is located on the south side of the wing wall. At the south façade large display windows have been covered with painted plywood on the west end, while the east end has been sheathed in stucco. Two small rectangular-shaped punched window openings exist near the eaves of the flat roof at the center of this façade and two others exist at the east end. Both the second floor level and north façade are constructed of concrete block. Portions of the west and south façades are covered with unpainted wood paneling. A small two-lite punched window opening at the second floor is the only fenestration on the north façade.



Figure 2: (1957, July 31). Advertisement: Skeets Carry Out. *The Omaha Star*. pp. 5.

"Skeets Barbecue" was founded by Harold C. Whiteside, a successful businessman who was very active throughout the community in organizations such as the N.A.A.C.P., the Mid-City Business and Professional Association, Y.M.C.A., Benedict Club, Rough Ashler Lodge No. 1, F. & A.M. (PHA), Iroquois Lodge No. 92, I.B.P.O.E. and Calvin Memorial Presbyterian Church.<sup>6</sup> A native of Salisbury,

<sup>3</sup> (Omahans Wed in K.C. 1929) 2. (Booth 2009).

<sup>4</sup> (Micklin Lumber Company 10th Anniversary Advertisement 1930) 11.

<sup>5</sup> (Advertisement: Skeet's Carry Out, 1957) 5.

<sup>6</sup> (Death Notices: Mr. Harold C. Whiteside, 1978) 5.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

Missouri, he came to Omaha with his family while very young. After serving in World War II and as a corporal in the U.S. Air Force, he returned to Nebraska and made his home. He was active in the business community and served on the Board of Directors of the Community Bank of Nebraska.<sup>7</sup>

2205 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (United States Post Office Station “A”) 1948, Map #7

Dedicated in September of 1948, the United States Post Office Station “A” building is a rectangular, single-story building constructed of masonry bearing walls and a flat roof with a simple stone coping covered with a metal cap. The primary façade of the one-part commercial block is oriented to the west and constructed of a blond colored brick laid in common bond. Large aluminum display windows sit on a three-foot high brick wall. A recessed entry at the south side of the façade angles from the front face of the building. Above, a sign reading “Salem Food Pantry” is framed by two ribbons of semi-protruding and protruding header courses. The header courses create a checkerboard pattern in relief.

Both the north and south facades are constructed of concrete masonry block laid in a running bond pattern. A colorful mural stretches across the north façade. The grade drops at the east façade to facilitate a loading dock, a modern overhead garage door and a pedestrian door.

United States Post Office Station “A” was organized in 1894 and space dedicated to this use has been located in a number of areas in the district. In 1901 the post office was the only commercial building located on the northwest corner of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets. Prior to the 1913 tornado, it was in a building located at 2418 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. In response to “expanding business in the community” a new building was constructed at 2205 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. The post office officially opened on October 2, 1948 and served at the same location for over half a century.<sup>8</sup> Today it is commonly known as the Salem Food Pantry.



Figure 3: 2205 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture. 2015.

2323 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, c1920, Map #10

The single-story rectangular-shaped building at 2323 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street is oriented on a 45 degree angle from Willis Avenue and North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. It was constructed as a filling station and is emblematic of twentieth century car culture.<sup>9</sup> Influence by the architectural style of Neoclassic revival, the filling station has a ridge roof canopy extending northwest over the refueling area and a small rectangular-shaped office on the southeast. The canopy features a low gable end, which emulates a temple front with unfluted Doric columns at the northwest end, and a simple single-stepping architrave and frieze.

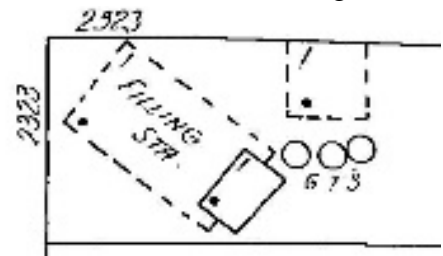


Figure 4: Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Omaha, Nebraska. New York: 1934 Volume 2. Digital. University of Nebraska-Lincoln Library. Lincoln, NE. 2323 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. p. 239.

The southeast end of the canopy is accented by a round Doric column and a square Doric column immediately adjacent. The original portion of the rectangular-shaped building aligns with the canopy. The northwest facade of the building has a centrally located door with windows on either side. The door and windows are modern. A small

<sup>7</sup> (Opening New Bank: Black-Owned Bank Hopes to Improve Image and Deposit with New Building, 1976) 1. In 1976 the new Community Bank of Nebraska building was located at 5180 Ames Avenue.

<sup>8</sup> (U.S. Post Office Station A to be Dedicated Saturday 1948) 1.

<sup>9</sup> (Randl September 2008) 1.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

flat-roofed, painted concrete-block addition was constructed to the northeast between 1934 and 1962. There is a small window opening on the southeast façade of the addition. The building, with the exception of the small concrete block addition, is covered with textured stucco.

There is a similar building northeast of the historic district at 1602 Sprague Street on the northwest corner of the intersection. A larger addition was constructed between 1934 and 1962 and it continues to be used as an automotive repair shop.

2401 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (F.J. Carey Block) c1914, Map #11

Constructed around 1914, the single-story building at 2401 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street has a square-shaped footprint. The building's primary façade faces west. Three-quarters of the west facade is articulated differently with a decorative parapet, a centrally located door with sidelights and a transom flanked by two large windows with four-lite transoms. The sills at these windows are stone, as are pier caps adjacent to each window head. A soldier course emphasizes lintel openings. Above the soldier course, a recessed brick panel is topped with stepped brick and a stone string course. Near the top of the gable-end stepped parapet is a recessed panel displaying the name "F.J. Carey". In comparison, the north quarter of the west facade is articulated simply. The fenestration includes a door and a window, which do not exhibit the same transoms found at the south end of the façade. The simple reddish brick shares the same coursing and smaller stone accents. The brick wall above the soldier course is flat and capped with simple stone coping.

The fenestration at the south façade includes a door, sidelight and transom configuration slightly off center. Three rectangular, double-hung windows with stone sill are adjacent to the west, while three smaller rectangular four-over-four double-hung windows with stone sills are separated from the door by a stretch of blank brick wall. One window with a transom matching those on the west façade is located at the west end. Like the west façade, the upper zone of the south façade features stone accents, a soldier course, a lower recessed brick panel, stepped brickwork, a stone string course and a level brick parapet capped with simple stone coping.

At the north façade the roofline of the building's west half is higher than the roofline at the east. The only fenestration on this facade includes a door and two steel windows. At the east façade the only openings include two four-over-four double-hung windows and a door. Each of these openings have segmented arched lintels.

The building was constructed around 1914. By 1916 it was occupied by clothing launderer, Frank J. Carey. Mr. Carey was prominent in real estate and also operated the Carey Hotel at 18<sup>th</sup> and Howard Streets with his father P.H. Carey. Carey Cleaners occupied the building until Edholm and Sherman Laundry moved into the space. J.A. Edholm and E.W. Sherman had operated the same business by a different name, Standard Laundry, across the street at 2416 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. That building was severely damaged by the 1913 tornado.<sup>10</sup>



Figure 5: Edholm-Sherman Laundry Company. (1949, December 29). From the Bostwick-Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. Identifier BF1005-004.

<sup>10</sup> (From the Bostwick-Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. BF397-023B, n.d.)



North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

After the tornado, Standard Laundry moved to 2405 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street and by 1926 also occupied 2401 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. A 1934 Sanborn map shows Edholm and Sherman Laundry Company occupying 2401, the two-story building at 2405 and another two-story building at 2411 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. The company was active in the Omaha community for a number of years sponsoring a successful municipal baseball team. In 1951 the buildings were offered for sale.<sup>11</sup> Through the 1950s and 1960s, 2401 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street was occupied by two automotive body shops including Trayco and Etex. Esquire Shining Parlor and Swift Shine Parlor occupied 2403 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. Today it is home to Simple Simon Day Care.

2423 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (Lion Products) c1918, Map #12

The rectangular-shaped building at 2423 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street is a single-story structure constructed of reddish-orange brick laid in a running bond pattern. The most striking feature at the primary façade (west) is the stepped parapet capped with stone coping. A centrally located door was historically flanked with sidelights and a transom. Today a modern door and aluminum storefront fill the masonry opening. Two large display windows are located to the north of the door configuration. One large display window and another doorway are south of the central door. All masonry openings are infilled with modern storefront. Blue awnings project from each opening and cover rowlock brick lintels. Projecting rowlock courses frame a rectangular panel of brick near the parapet and are emphasized at the corners with small, square stone accents.

The south façade is constructed of reddish-orange brick laid in common bond pattern. The clay tile capped parapet steps down from its highest elevation on the west to the east. An opening at the east end of the building has been infilled with matching brick masonry. There are no other openings on this façade. Remnants of a sign painted onto the brick at the west end of this elevation includes a blue lion set in a white ellipse.

The east façade, or rear of the building, features the same stepped parapet. This parapet is capped with clay tile. The reddish-orange brick is laid in common bond pattern. A centrally located door opening is flanked on either side by three window openings with segmented arched lintels. The upper portion of the window openings have been covered with plywood and the lower portions are covered with metal grate. Openings immediately adjacent to the door have been infilled with brick masonry. The north façade is a shared party wall.

A 1910 Baist Real Estate map indicates the lot was occupied by a small frame building whose occupant was not listed in the Omaha City Directory in 1912. Evidence of a building at this location first shows up in 1918. At that time it was occupied by the Crosby and Smith garage. For the next twenty-seven years, it was used as a garage by a number of different companies with some of the longer occupants being Pep Service Station and New L Garage. In 1946 Lion Products, a farm machinery distributor, began occupying



Figure 6: 2423 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. Detail. (1953, June 28). From the Bostwick-Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. Identifier BF6153-891.

<sup>11</sup> (The Former Edholm-Sherman Property 1951) 48.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

the building and did so for more than twenty years.<sup>12</sup> Historically the addresses for the building were 2415 and 2417 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, with 2417 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street being used the majority of the time between 1918 and through the late 1960s.

In 1983, this building and the building directly adjacent to the north (2425 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street) were renovated into the Blue Lion Center by North Omaha Community Development, Inc. Please refer to 2425 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street for more information.

2425 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (Blue Lion) c1913, Map #13

The rectangular-shaped building at 2425 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street is the most prominent building on North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets. Constructed around 1913, the primary façade (west) of this two-part commercial block building addresses North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. Visually the façade is divided into three equal vertical bays. At the second floor three sets of three evenly spaced windows each feature a jack arch, stone lug sill and a modern window. Immediately below the stone window sills is a soldier course of brick and a corner stone emblazoned with the words "24<sup>th</sup> Street." At the lower level are four masonry openings, which have been infilled with modern storefront. The center and south openings are equally spaced beneath the second level center and south sets of windows. The space below the north second floor window openings includes two display windows. The display window on the north was originally open to the exterior and led to a recessed corner entry. A profiled stone capital sits at the head of each lower level display window opening and a continuous soldier course runs immediately above. The upper cornice is emphasized with brick corbels, dentils, a relief pattern and simple stone coping at the parapet.



Figure 7: Meyer, Lynn. (Photographer). (circa 1983). Blue Lion Building. Photograph courtesy of City of Omaha.

The north façade addresses Lake Street and the two-story portion of the building also features many of the same elements on the west façade, including soldier courses, the upper cornice and the stone coping at the parapet. The reddish-purple brick masonry on this façade, like the west façade, is laid in a running bond pattern. At the lower level on west end of the façade, a pilaster capped with the same profiled stone capital frames modern storefront. As mentioned, this space was historically left open to the exterior and led to a recessed corner entry.

At the lower level, the only other fenestration is a modern slab door and small window infilled with recessed brick masonry. At the second floor, six window openings are unequally spaced across the length of the building; three are infilled with recessed brick masonry and three are modern double-hung windows. A single-story addition is separated from the two-story building by a shed-roofed glass entry. The single-story addition is a one-part commercial block that originally had two separate storefront bays. At the head of each bay is a protruding soldier course. Today the bays have been infilled with recessed brick masonry and smaller windows. Above the lintels, centered on the façade, is a course of rowlock brick and small, square stone accents. The stone coping at the parapet has a simple profile.

At the east façade six masonry openings are spaced evenly across the single-story façade. Three openings have been infilled with recessed brick masonry. The remaining fenestration includes a slab door and two

<sup>12</sup> (Advertisement 1946) 7.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

windows with infilled transoms. Metal grills cover both windows at the north end. The south façade is a shared party wall.

Prior to the 1913 tornado, the site was occupied by a two-story wood-framed commercial block. When the tornado struck, it destroyed the wood framed building.<sup>13</sup> A new brick masonry building was constructed shortly after. It has been occupied by a number of different tenants since. Historically the addresses for the building are 2419, 2421, 2423 and 2425 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street.

The south bay of the building was addressed as both 2419 and 2421 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. The first floor (2421 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street) was home to a number of restaurants, including Lawrence Magrum's and the Loyal Diner Café until the 1960s, when the space served as the Waiters and Porters Headquarters. The second floor (2419 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street) was occupied by a number of professionals, including African-Americans dentist Craig Morris, D.D.S., Dr. J. H. Hutten, and lawyer John Guilford Pegg. Morris was born in Omaha and graduated from the Creighton University Dental College in 1915. He applied for service during World War I, but was denied by the surgeon general due to the color of his skin.<sup>14</sup> After the war he practiced in Omaha and became the president of the Nebraska Negro Medical Society. In 1945 he moved to California and passed away in San Diego in 1977. Dr. Hutten came to Omaha in 1899 after graduating from Biddle College in Charlotte, N.C. and Howard University in Washington, D.C. He was instrumental in a number of African-American organizations in Omaha including the Presbyterian Church, the Urban League, the Colored Old Folks Home and the Community Chest. When he passed away in 1939, he was the oldest practicing African-American physician in Nebraska.<sup>15</sup> Pegg graduated from Omaha University's department of law and passed the Nebraska bar in 1928. He was extremely active in the NAACP and the Urban League, providing legal assistance to fight racial prejudice throughout the city.<sup>16</sup>

These center and north commercial bays might be best known as the home to McGill's Blue Room, a nightclub which opened at 2423 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (center bay) in 1939 and eventually also occupied 2425 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (north bay). The venue attracted many nationally known black musicians. McGill's Blue Room was owned and operated by Eugene McGill until his death in 1960.<sup>17</sup> Born in Dallas, Texas, McGill moved to Omaha in his mid-thirties and opened McGills Bar. Before 2423 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street was occupied by McGill's, it was home to a number of different tenants including Louis Henriksen's confectionary, Gate City Printing, Morris Skolnik clothing and Aaron Perlmeter's variety store. 2425 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street was also home to a number of different businesses before McGill's, including soft drink establishments owned by Chris Nielson, Harry Anderson and Carle Rabes.<sup>18</sup> In the early 1940s, African-American physician, Dr. William Solomon was also an occupant. Dr. Solomon attended Creighton University and the University of Iowa earning his medical degree from Howard University in Washington

<sup>13</sup> (From the Bostwick-Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. Identifier BF397-023B). Site of 2425 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street building was to the left hand side of the photograph. The image is taken at the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Street intersection looking southwest.

<sup>14</sup> (John M. Hyson 2011)

<sup>15</sup> (Dr. Hutten Dies in the West: Was Leader Here in Negro Circles 1939) 7.

<sup>16</sup> (J. Clay Smith 1993) 464-465.

<sup>17</sup> (Eugene McGill 1960) 5.

<sup>18</sup> Soft drink establishments were the typical result of prohibition legislation, which was passed in Nebraska in 1916 and enacted in 1917. Since prohibition was not enacted in the United States until 1920, Nebraska soft drink establishments may be slightly older than the national average and Nebraska breweries went out of business sooner than in other states. Prohibition was lifted throughout the United States in 1933 with ratification of the 21<sup>st</sup> Amendment which repealed the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

D.C. He opened his practice in North Omaha in 1936 and remained in private practice until 1977, working throughout his career to “improve the health care of Omaha’s black community and to interest other black physicians in practicing” in Omaha.<sup>19</sup> He was also active throughout the community as a board member of the Urban League, the American Lung Association and the Nebraska Heart Association.

In early 1980s North Omaha Community Development Inc. and the City of Omaha undertook the renovation of the 2425 and 2423 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street buildings into the Blue Lion Center. Named for McGill’s Blue Room and the Lion Products building, the center was designed to house retail shops, a financial service area, office space and a community assembly area.<sup>20</sup> Designed by Ambrose Jackson Associates, an African American-owned architectural firm, the building opened in 1983. Since its opening, it has housed various shops and business intermittently.<sup>21</sup> Plans are currently underway for its redevelopment.

2229 Lake Street (Showcase) c1940, Map #14

Located at 2229 Lake Street, this rectangular-shaped, single-story building’s north and west facades are faced with blond colored brick laid in a running bond pattern. The east and south facades are faced with reddish-purple common bond masonry. A corner entry angles away from Lake Street at the northwest corner of the building. The transom above the modern aluminum storefront entrance has been infilled with differently colored brick. The historic lintel features a slightly protruding soldier course of light yellow-orange brick. Above, is a panel sign surrounded by light colored rowlock brick. The north façade has a centrally located aluminum frame door, sidelights and transom set within a wood frame. Two large punched aluminum window openings with rowlock brick sills flank either side of the entrance. A continuous soldier course of light yellow-orange brick emphasizes opening lintels. A recessed masonry panel above the lintel is framed with rowlock brick of the same color. Inside the panel individual letters spell “Showcase.” The parapet at the corner entry and the north façade steps up at either end piers. The west façade is divided into five equally spaced sections by piers that extend slightly above the parapet as it steps down to the south. Within the center section is a doorway and within the remaining sections are small windows with simple rowlock sills. These window openings have been infilled with painted wood panels. The east façade steps down in elevation from north to south and is capped by a modern galvanized aluminum coping.



Figure 8: 2229 Lake Street. Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture. 2015.

Constructed around 1940, this building was first the home to Carl Rabes’ tavern. In 1951 Paul Allen and his wife, pianist Dorothy, bought the tavern from Rabes and by the mid-1960s it was known as Allen’s Showcase Lounge, where many nationally known black musicians and comics performed including Dionne Warwick, Sam Cooke, T-Bone Walker and Redd Foxx. Allen, a World War II veteran, also worked in a number of civic positions which began during Mayor A.V. Sorenson’s tenure. He and his wife were very active throughout the North Omaha community and also owned A&A Music.

<sup>19</sup> (Dr. Solomon Rites Readied, 1978) 22.

<sup>20</sup> (Myers 1982) 17-B.

<sup>21</sup> (Moring 2014)

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**2225 Lake Street, 1898, Map #15

The residence at 2225 Lake Street is one of two contributing single-family dwellings included in the historic district. The story-and-a-half wood-framed vernacular building retains its original painted wood clapboards. The roof is asphalt shingles. A single-story shed-roof porch wraps around the north and a portion of the east facade. Openings at the porch have been covered with unpainted plywood and a decorative eave bracket exists at the northeast corner. The gable end of the house faces Lake Street and features a small window with peaked decorative casing at the window head. At the east façade another decorative bracket exists at the eave on the south end of the porch. Foliage covers a window roof dormer and recessed wall. A gable end extension faces east and features a small, two-light window with a shingled shed roof supported by brackets. On the west elevation, a shed-roof bay appears centered on the façade. Windows and window casing have been covered with unpainted plywood. The rest of the west façade and the south façade cannot be seen from the public right-of-way.



Figure 9: 2225 Lake Street after the 1913 Easter Tornado. (1913, March 30). From the Bostwick-Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. Identifier BF397-168.

Built in 1898, this home is one of a few remaining buildings that withstood the 1913 tornado. Its footprint remains unchanged through the 1901 Sanborn map, 1910 and 1918 Baist Real Estate maps and the 1934 Sanborn map. A previous residential building existing on the site in 1890, but its footprint and number of stories do not reflect preceding maps. In 1900 it was home to Scottish immigrant, C.B. McDonald and twenty years later it was home to the Moore family, immigrants from Denmark. By the 1940s it was home to Elias A. Hunter.

2206 Lake Street, 1880, Map #18

The cross-gabled, two-and-a-half-story home at 2206 Lake Street, features a single-story enclosed porch that wraps around the south and east facades. The enclosed porch retains its original posts and a decorative geometric concrete block porch skirting. Above the porch door is a triangular wood pediment. Beneath the pediment is a metal canopy supported by thin round steel columns. At the second floor three equally-spaced double-hung one-over-one windows retain their original trim. Above, in the gable end, is a rectangular shaped fixed window, original trim and a keystone shaped wood trim piece at the peak. The first level wood clapboards at this façade have been covered with vinyl siding, while the rest of the building retains its original wood clapboards. At the east façade, a two-story bay window is set within the cross gable and a single-story enclosed porch is located on the north end. There are a number of rectangular-shaped double-hung one-over-one windows at this façade that retain their original trim. The west façade features a number of similar windows. At the second floor of the cross gable, metal window awnings shield two windows. A portion of the lower level façade has been clad in vinyl.



Figure 10: 2206 Lake Street. Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture. 2015.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

By 1890 Mrs. J. T. Paulsen was making this residence her home and two decades later William Peterson and his family resided here. After the 1913 tornado, Caucasians Alonzo Buckley and his wife Carrie Buckley lived in the home until the early 1940s. After the family left the home it was occupied by a few different residents until William Rogers moved into the house. Rogers was listed as the home's only occupant through the late 1940s and 1950s. He also remained in the home through the 1960s, when the building was occupied by multiple residential tenants.

2505 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (Safeway) 1964, Map #19

The large, single-story commercial building located on the northeast corner of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets has occupied this site since 1964. The original rectangular-shaped building is located to the east of a large parking lot. During the mid-1980s a rectangular flat-roofed addition was constructed abutting the northwest corner of the building and extended 163 feet west into the parking lot. The east façade of the original building features a segmented arched roof. Below the arching roof is storefront with street level display windows and board-and-batten wall panels above. The wall panels follow the arc of the roof line. The entrance to the building is located at the north end of the arching roof where a modern entrance trellis was constructed. At either side of the storefront, painted concrete masonry walls are interrupted with panels of protruding blockwork which create a modified checkerboard pattern. The south façade is divided into seven bays. Each bay is separated by decorative blockwork. The same surface treatment exists at the north façade of the original building.

The east façade is much more utilitarian in nature. The original loading dock area includes four large overhead garage doors and three pedestrian solid slab doors. The south end of the façade is punctuated by air vents only. There is no roof overhang.

The later addition is constructed of painted concrete masonry block and the foundation is poured concrete. There is no roof overhang at the addition, only metal coping. The north face of this addition sits flush with the original 1964 building. A loading dock with an overhead garage door and solid slab entry door is located at the east end. The rest of the façade is broken by narrow vertically oriented windows. The west façade is punctuated by a single door at the southwest corner of the building. The same narrow vertically oriented windows found on the north façade are also the only fenestration on the south facade. Although this addition impacts the physical integrity of the building, it does not block any of the building's distinguishing features, such as the arched roof and storefront. The events that took place at this location during the mid-1960s speak to the location's importance. The building's use and the designers' suburban-like approach to site design resulted in creating an open gathering space within the neighborhood. Although the addition does occupy a part of the parking lot, the parking lot continues to retain its integrity as an open space.



Figure 11: (1985, January 3). Safeway Store to Become Business and Technology Center. *The Omaha Star*. pp. 2.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

Figure 12: (1968, July 22). Work Begins on Safeway Fence. *Omaha World Herald*.

Prior to 1964, the east side of the 2500 block was occupied by a number of one- and two-story commercial buildings. In 1964 these buildings were razed to facilitate construction of a large suburban style grocery store: Safeway. The retail outlet was the first new development constructed in North Omaha since the 1940s. The large parking lot was the gathering place as riots began to break out in Omaha during the summer of 1966. In 1968 an 11-foot high chain link fence with barbed wire at the top was constructed to close the property after store hours. The property, and many other businesses in the area, had become a target of burglarizing and vandalism. Safeway closed three years later.<sup>22</sup> After standing vacant for a number of years, the building was renovated in the mid-1980s to become a business and technology center.<sup>23</sup>

**2522 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, 1914, Map #20**

The rectangular-shaped, two-part commercial block at 2522 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street is located at the southwest corner of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Ohio Streets. The building has a corner entry at the northeast. The primary façade (east) addresses North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. The first floor level has a centrally located modern paneled door with painted infill at the transom and two large recessed modern aluminum storefronts on either side. A cast iron lintel is supported by a brick pier at the south end of the façade, brick piers and decorative beam plates at either side of the central entry door, and four small round steel columns. On the second floor level, two one-over-one double-hung wood windows with lug stone sills and arched lintels are equally spaced above each bay. Each bay is separated by corbeled brick piers. Above the head of the windows, corbeling brick and a brick stringcourse rise to a bracketed cornice. The parapet is level with a simple stone coping. The arched and corbeled brickwork is reddish in color, compared to the body of the building which is reddish-purple in color.

The north façade features many of the same elements found on the east façade, including the double-hung window composition, corbelled brick piers, corbeled brick, brick stringcourse, color variation and level parapet with simple stone coping. The west portion of the decorative cornice is missing, but the east half is still extant. Five first level window openings have been infilled with painted wood and double slab doors are located at the west end. At the second level, seven windows are unevenly spaced across the façade. Two chimneys break the level parapet. The south façade is constructed of different brick masonry. A gutter and downspout system drain rain water and snow melt from the roof, which slopes down from east to west. Openings at this façade have either jack arches or segmented arches and all but one of the ten openings are infilled with painted wood. The south façade is partially hidden by the adjacent single-story building to the south. Above the adjacent building, the parapet steps down from east to west and five window openings with segmented arches exist.



Figure 13: Ideal Furniture and Hardware. Photograph courtesy of Nebraska Jewish Historical Society.

Historically the north bay of this building was addressed 2524 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street and the south bay was 2522 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. In 1914, the north bay was used as United States Post Office Station "A." The

<sup>22</sup> (Washington 1969) 1.

<sup>23</sup> (Safeway Store to Become Business and Technology Center 1985) 2.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

second floor was occupied by two dentists, P.E. Rasmussen and William W. Peebles. It was also an office for physicians Charles Lieber and J.A. Henske. Beginning in the late 1950s and through the 1960s the Ideal Hotel was also located here. The south bay had a wider variety of occupants including Ideal Furniture and Hardware, a barber, a billiards hall, and paint stores.

2520 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, 1914, Map #21

The east façade of the single-story, rectangular-shaped building at 2520 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street faces North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. The primary façade features a large masonry opening supported by two cast iron columns, which flank a centrally located modern aluminum door. The rest of the large masonry opening is infilled with a modern aluminum storefront system sitting on a concrete curb. The columns break the concrete curb and the storefront exists slightly behind the same columns. Surrounding the storefront and columns is brick masonry laid in a running bond pattern. Near the parapet, corbelled brick work accents the end piers and stretches across the façade. Both north and south façades are hidden by adjacent buildings. The west façade is built with unpainted concrete masonry block and a 3'-0" wide solid slab door is the only fenestration. Gutters and a downspout drain water from the roof that slopes down from east to west.

This building was constructed around 1914 and was first occupied by Dennis E. Murray, a tinner, who remained there for almost 30 years. During the 1940s Amos T. Pearl manufactured bags at this address and Richard Siegal used the space as a warehouse. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s it was home to Ideal Furniture and Hardware.

2518 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, 1916, Map #22

This rectangular-shaped, one-part commercial block building is constructed of painted brick masonry laid in running bond. Its primary façade (east) faces North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. This façade features a centrally located modern aluminum door surrounded by modern aluminum storefront. The storefront sit on brick masonry walls, approximately 3'-0" high. Centered in each masonry wall is a small opening with rowlock brick sills and painted infill. A steel lintel provides structural support for the large opening. Above the lintel is a recessed brick masonry panel. A panel of protruding and recessed brick headers create a checkerboard pattern near the parapet. A simple painted stone coping caps the building. The south and north façades are hidden by the adjacent single-story buildings to the south and the north. The west façade is brick masonry construction with three segmented arched masonry openings. The center opening has been infilled with concrete masonry block and a solid slab 3'-0" wide door. Both openings on either side have been infilled with concrete masonry block, but the opening on the north still retains a stone sill. Gutters and downspouts drain water from the roof that slopes down from east to west.



Figure 14: 2518 North 24th Street. Alley Poyner Macchietto. 2015.

In 1916 the Basket Store, a grocery store chain, opened store No. 25 at this location and remained for approximately five years. Louis Nessleson also operated his grocery store from the same building in the mid-1920s. After standing vacant for a few years, Elrette Smith opened a beauty shop in the early 1930s. Later Lillian Kraft opened a second hand store in the mid-1930s to early 1940s and Anna Austin opened a similar store in the mid-1940s. By 1948 John J. Jones, D.D.S. operated a dentistry practice in the building until 1961. James Barber Shop was open by 1964 and four years later it was used by the North Side Barber and Beauty Shop.



North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

2516 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, 1915, Map #23

The primary façade (east) of the single-story, rectangular-shaped, brick masonry building at 2516 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street features a large modern aluminum storefront and a centrally located modern aluminum door. The storefront sits on a concrete base and is surrounded by blond colored brick. Just below the lintel on either side of the storefront, the brick masonry piers are topped with a flat stone accent. Above the lintel, soldier courses and flat, square stone accents surround a brick panel. A simple stone band is separated from the brick panel by one recessed course and four courses above. At the center is a stone rectangular inset. The parapet is capped with a simple stone coping. The south and north façades are hidden by the adjacent single-story buildings.

Built in 1915 and through 1968, the businesses at 2516 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street have typically been related to clothing in some fashion or another. It was first the home to I.M. Smith's shoemaking business, then Christine A. Jacobsen, a milliner. By the 1940s Benjamin Zorinsky, a tailor had moved in and by 1955 Sam Zorinsky was operating his clothes cleaning and pressing business. By 1968 it was home to L & V Laundry and Dry Cleaners.

2514 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (Nesselson's Grocery) c1910, Map #24

The rectangular-shaped, one-part commercial block located at 2514 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street faces North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. A large modern aluminum storefront and a centrally located modern aluminum door is surrounded by partially painted red brick masonry laid in a running bond pattern. The storefront sits on an unpainted concrete curb. Above the lintel, a painted rectangular stone block is flanked on either side by diamond shaped painted stone accents. A simple unpainted stone coping caps the building façade. The south façade is an exposed painted masonry common party wall, which steps down from east to west. The north façade is hidden by the adjacent single-story building.



Figure 15: 2514 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture. 2015.

Constructed around 1910, the building at 2514 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street was first occupied by A.E. Kulp, who sold cigars. After the building was repaired, he remained at the same location until the early 1920s. By the late 1920s Louis M. Nesselson, a Russian immigrant, opened a grocery store. For the next forty years the grocery store served the surrounding neighborhood.

2510 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, c1916, Map #25

Painted brick masonry laid in a running bond pattern and a large storefront are the primary features of the single-story, rectangular-shaped building located at 2510 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. A centrally located modern aluminum door sits within modern aluminum storefront. The storefront sits on a brick masonry curb. Square-shaped through-wall painted steel anchor plates penetrate the top of the building, which is capped with a simple stone coping and modern aluminum coping cap. The north façade is an exposed masonry common party wall which steps down from east to west. The south façade is hidden by the adjacent two-story building.



Figure 16: 2510 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture. 2015.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

By 1916, the building at 2510 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street was occupied by R.F. Tomasso's restaurant. Two years later it was a confectionary owned by Joseph Sunsen and later C.C. Coroy. By the mid-1920s the building housed two different jewelers, E.R. Smisor and John Resut. A tailor, Murphy Lynch operated his business in the building around 1931. Noathan Bordy and later Sarah Wallman sold dry goods there. After Jack Williams sold cigars in the mid-1940s, Ad-A-Unit Planing Mills sold cabinets. Mar-Nita Barber and Beauty Shop occupied the building for the longest duration, starting around 1951 and staying until around 1962. After the barber and beauty shop closed at this location, Carter's Café opened. Today it is part of Love's Jazz and Arts Center.

2506 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (Love's Jazz and Arts Center) c1910, Map #26

The primary façade (east) of the rectangular-shaped, two-part commercial block building at 2506 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street faces North 24th Street. The lower level of the east façade is divided into two separate commercial bays by large brick masonry piers. Each pier has a smooth faced stone base and pier cap. The cast iron lintel is decorated by four rosettes spaced evenly above each bay. At each pier, above each stone capital, is a decorative accent. Painted wood storefronts infill each bay opening. At each storefront, recessed panels are located below a large display window and above the transom windows. At the north bay there are two entrance doors at either end and at the south, there is one centrally located door. The second story of the building is finished with a blond colored brick laid in a running bond pattern. Projecting masonry piers at the second level align with those on the first floor level. Above each lower level storefront bay are three evenly spaced double-hung, one-over-one windows. Each window has a separate stone lug sill. A continuous glazed white brick soldier course, emphasizes each window head. Individual brick corbels and a profiled cornice highlight the top of the building. Just below the profiled cornice, squares constructed of four glazed white brick rowlocks act as five dentils spaced evenly across the entire length. Above the cornice and two courses of bricks, the parapet has a simple stone coping. At the south façade, the parapet steps down as the roof of the building slopes from east to west. At the west end of the façade are four double-hung one-over-one windows set in segmental arched masonry openings with brick rowlock sills. The entire façade is painted and a mural stretches across the lower portion.

The true footprint of the building is apparent when viewing the north and west facades. The south half of the two-story building extends to the alley at the west. The north half of the two-story building does not. It occupies half of the building lot. Therefore the north façade has a number of varying conditions. At the east end, the lower level is partially concealed by the adjacent single-story building. The upper level wall plane is broken by a single infilled window opening. Two-thirds of the façade remains unpainted, while other portions are painted. The parapet steps down from east to west. The exposed north façade of the south portion of the building has three double-hung, one-over-one windows at the second level and one solid slab door at the lower level.



Figure 17: 2506 North 24th Street. Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture. 2015.

At the west façade, the north half of the building features a modern painted exterior steel stair and two door openings. The south half of the building features two segmental arched lower level openings. The openings on the south are infilled with a solid panel and a solid slab door. The other segmental arched opening at this façade are infilled with concrete masonry block and brick masonry. At the second floor level are three double-hung, one-over-one windows with segmental arched openings and brick rowlock

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

sills. Brick corbels support a gutter at the top of the building façade and a downspout at the south end. The most striking feature on the façade is a colorful mural that says “LOVE.” It is the creation of New York native Cey Adams, a nationally regarded visual artist, graphic designer and author. He is best known as the creative director of hip hop mogul Russell Simmons’ Def Jam Recordings.<sup>24</sup> Adams created visual identities, album covers, logos and advertising campaigns for hip hop’s biggest names including Run DMC, Beastie Boys, LL Cool J, Public Enemy, Notorious B.I.G. and Jay-Z. In the early fall of 2014, Adams was an artist in residence at the Bemis Center for Contemporary Arts in Omaha. He created the mural, which has a dual meaning. Love, for Preston Love, the renowned jazz musician who made his home in Omaha and for whom Love’s Jazz and Arts Center, the present building occupant, is named. The second meaning is for the “love” of a bright and beautiful future for area teens who also participated in painting the mural.

This building is one of a few to weather the 1913 tornado. Built prior to 1910, it was photographed the day after the tornado hit. Historically the building was divided into two separate bays, with the north bay addressed 2508 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street and the south bay addressed 2506 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. In 1912 the south bay was a grocery store established by M. Christensen and the north bay was a meat market operated by Jonathon Huba. After the tornado, both stores closed and in 1914 a barber, a saloon and a pool hall moved into 2506 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (south bay) and 2508 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (north bay) was used by a clothes cleaners. For the next few years, the north bay was home to a tea and coffee company, a confectionary and later a florist. In the 1960s Eva’s Dress Shop opened and by 1968 it was home to A & A Music Shop operated by Paul Allen.

The south bay (2506 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street) continued to be used by a variety of professionals throughout the late nineteen-teens and early to mid-1920s. At least three different photographers used space on the first floor including W. A. Knicely, Japanese immigrant Haron Matsuo, and C. C. Davis. By 1926 Alfred Petersen, a baker, had opened his bakery in this building. Petersen Bakeries remained at this location until the mid-1960s.

The second floors of both bays have been used intermittently since the building’s construction. Prior to the tornado, W.M. Quackenbush is listed at 2508 ½ North 24<sup>th</sup> Street and by 1920 Haron Matsuo was listed in the United States census at 2406 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. 1940 African-Americans Frank Perkins McCutcheon and Florentine (Flora) F. Pinkston, are listed at 2406 1/2 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. Perkins was the director of the Desdunes Band between 1929 and 1930.<sup>25</sup> Desdunes was known as the “father of negro musicians of Omaha” and directing the band was a notable distinction.<sup>26</sup> Mrs. Pinkston was a beloved music and art teacher who graduated from the New England Conservatory of Music in Boston and studied at the Paris Conservatory of Music.<sup>27</sup> In June of 1928 Mrs. Pinkston took her mother Mrs. John Crawford to the Brandeis Theater to hear an organ recital. When asked to move to the balcony, where African-Americans were required to sit, she refused. Despite insults, the women did not leave their seats until the performance was finished.<sup>28</sup>

2412 Lake Street, (Carver Savings and Loan Association) 1913, Map #27

<sup>24</sup> (Adams n.d.)

<sup>25</sup> (Lewis 1940) 4.

<sup>26</sup> (Pinkett, 1937).

<sup>27</sup> (Final Rites for Mrs. Pinkston 1966)

<sup>28</sup> (Steliy 2005)

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

The single-story Art Deco influenced rectangular-shaped building at 2412 Lake Street was constructed after the 1913 tornado. The primary façade (south) addresses Lake Street. Red brick book ends frame a smooth-surfaced blond stone entrance front. Within the stone front, a centrally located recessed entrance is flanked on either side by small, simply detailed aluminum framed windows. At the recessed entrance, stainless steel side walls surround a similarly detailed window at each side of a mid-century aluminum one-light door. Above the door the words “CARVER SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION” are etched into the stone and framed with slightly projecting stone bands which serve as a very simple, stylized geometric motif. The stepped stone parapet projects above the roof line to give a vertical emphasis to the façade. The brick masonry of the east façade steps as the roof slopes down from south to north and coping at the parapet is simply profiled stone. A brick chimney is located south of the building’s north end. There is no fenestration on this facade. The west façade is hidden by the adjacent two-story building. A large opening filled with modern storefront is the most predominant feature on the north façade.

This building was constructed after the 1913 tornado. Before the historic storm, a residential building had stood on the lot. After the storm, Sarah Frank opened a grocery store in the new brick edifice at 2412 Lake Street. Over time, other businesses occupied the building. They included grocer C.B. Walton, George Bonner’s confectionary, the *New Era* newspaper published by George W. Parker from 1920 to 1926, and cafés operated by W.G. Macon, Robert Smith, Susie Miller and Jim Bell. In 1948 the building’s address changed to 2414 Lake Street when Carver Savings & Loan Association opened. The association shared space with accomplished attorneys Charles F. Davis, co-founder of the savings and loan association, and his daughter, Elizabeth Davis Pittman. Pittman was the first black woman to graduate from Creighton University Law School and the first black woman to practice law in Nebraska. She also became the first black person and first woman to be appointed to a Nebraska court bench in 1971 and was the first black person elected to the Omaha School Board. Like her father, Judge Pittman was extremely active in many other fraternal, religious and civic organizations. After her father’s death in 1959, real estate agent Richard E. Artison joined Judge Pittman. In 2012 the building was renovated into a hub for north Omaha artists.



Figure 18: 2412 Lake Street. Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture. 2015.

### 2414 Lake Street (Big Mama’s Sandwich Shop) c1913, Map #28

This rectangular-shaped one-part commercial block is constructed of brick masonry laid in a running bond brick pattern. Its primary façade (south) faces Lake Street. This façade features a centrally located modern aluminum door and transom surrounded by modern aluminum storefront with a rowlock sill and low brick masonry walls. The words “BIG MAMA’S SANDWICH SHOP” stretch across the storefront transoms. Near the parapet, brick corbels and a simple painted stone coping are the only decoration. The east and west façades are hidden by the adjacent single-story buildings.

Constructed after the 1913 tornado, the address for the building at 2414 Lake Street was historically known as 2416 Lake Street. Long term building tenants include Boston West Wash Laundry, Metz Mansion cigars, and Garcia Devereaux. A & A Music & Variety Shop occupied the building from the mid-1950s until they moved to 2508 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street in the late 1960s. Today it is home to Big Mama’s Sandwich Shop, a national- recognized family-owned and -operated business specializing in soul food and tradition American cuisine run by Patricia “Big Mama” Barron.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**2420 Lake Street (Columbia Building, Elks Hall) 1919, Map #29

Figure 19: 2420 Lake Street. Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture. 2015.

Constructed of blond colored brick masonry in 1919, the building at 2420 Lake Street is a two-story structure with a rectangular footprint. At the primary façade (south), the lower level has been modified over time. Masonry piers at either end of the façade frame three storefront bays, each separated by a cast iron column. Each masonry pier has a smooth-finished painted stone base and a similarly finished capitol near the storefront lintel. A centrally-located recessed wood-paneled entry sits within the center storefront bay. Solid slab double doors are located at the center and single doors are located at the recessed angled walls on either side. A blue fabric awning sits above the recessed entry. The east

and west storefront bays are infilled with small fixed windows set within a split-faced concrete masonry wall. Between the storefront lintel and a continuous stone sillcourse sits a course of rowlock brick. A three-part fixed-window composition flanked on either side by a pair of fixed windows provides daylight to the second floor level. All windows are framed at either jamb with projecting header bricks. At the window head, a jack arch is terminated at either end by rectangular stone accents. More rowlock and header bricks wrap the jack arch and further decorate the upper portions of the parapet. A small grilled vent with a stone sill and semi-circular single-header arch with rectangular stone accents sits above each pair of windows. Above the centrally located three-part window composition are three small individual windows with stone sills, rowlock brick at the lintels, stone keystones and rectangular stone accents. A stone smooth-faced panel bearing the word "COLUMBIA" is framed by a stepped gable end with stone coping. Rowlock bricks edge either corner of the building. The east façade is partially hidden by the adjacent single-story building. Above, a red brick wall laid in common bond with clay tile parapet caps steps down from the south to north following the slope of the roof. The west façade is constructed in the same manner as the east. This façade has six small double-header semicircular arched windows with brick rowlock sills that have been infilled with masonry at the south end of the lower level. Directly above, there are three small double-header semicircular arched windows with brick rowlock sills and one square masonry window opening. A large garage opening is located at the south end of this façade. At the north façade, portions of the brick masonry have been covered with a cementitious material. Gutters and downspouts drain water from the roof.

Built in 1919, the Columbia building was designed by J. P. Guth, a local Omaha architect who also designed Druid Hall (Prince Hall Lodge) at Ames Avenue and North 24th Street. The building is best known in the community as the Elks Hall. It has been the site of countless events at the heart of the African-American community. The Colored Commercial Club of Omaha opened a free employment bureau in the building in 1920. Numerous social occasions, political speeches, and civic events have been held within the walls. The building has been the home to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks Iroquois Lodge No. 92 since the late 1920s. Beginning in the 1930s, through at least 1968, commercial space on the west side of the first floor was leased to a barber shop, either a shop owned by Charles B. Mayo or the Fraternity Barber Shop. Starting in the late-1950s, physician Dr. Price M. Terrell occupied the east side of the first floor.<sup>29</sup>

2526 Lake Street, 1946, Map #30

Located at the northeast corner of North 26<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets, the rectangular-shaped single-story building at 2526 Lake Street was constructed in 1946. The southwest corner of the concrete masonry block building

<sup>29</sup> Earlier Dr. Price Terrell owned and operated a pharmacy at 2306 North 24th Street.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

is angled and a stylized geometric motif near the parapet seems influenced by the Art Deco architectural style. At the south façade, a single overhead garage door opening on the west end and a rectangular window with concrete sill and painted steel security bars are the only fenestration. The parapet steps up at the center of the building and is capped with a block coping. An overhead garage door is the only opening at the west façade. The parapet at this façade steps down as the roof slopes down from south to north.

Before the present building on this site was constructed, a two-story building occupied this building lot. A variety of businesses, utilized the first and second floors. Businesses included a number of areas first African-American enterprises, such as barbers, second-hand stores, restaurants and tailors. This building was razed, and the automotive shop was constructed in 1946. Until 1962 the building address was 2501 North 26<sup>th</sup> Street. Automotive repair businesses occupying the building through the 1960s include Bob's Cleanup Service and Charlie's Services.

2606 North 26<sup>th</sup> Street (car barn) 1905, Map #32

Built in 1905, the single-story building has an irregular footprint which includes a small rectangular-shaped section at the southeast corner of a large rectangular shape. Both portions of the building are constructed of blond colored brick masonry laid in a running bond pattern. The smaller rectangular-shaped section has a ridge roof with a stepped gable end on the south façade capped with clay tile coping. A stone base provides a visual foundation and a stone sill course is approximately four foot above grade. The south façade has an infilled door opening flanked on either side by individual double-hung windows. A stone transom bar separates the lower openings from the transoms. Above the transoms are running bond soldier courses, profiled stone, and a brick masonry arch decorated with keystones. A decorative design accented by purple colored brick embellishes the inside of the arch. At the arch's apex is a limestone keystone topped with ornamental stone work and a stone plaque which states "O & CB St Ry Co 1905." Flanking either side of the central entrance are two window and transom openings detailed with a similar stone transom bar and brick rowlock arches.

The east and west facades of the smaller rectangular-shaped section at the southeast corner of the building feature two similar window compositions, stone base, stone string course and a door which has been infilled with brick masonry. Wood rafter tails are also visible.



Figure 20: 2606 North 26<sup>th</sup> Street streetcar shop. (1939, June 26). From the Bostwick-Frohardt Collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. Identifier BF1-071.

The large rectangular portion of the building features a ridge roof with a stepped gable end parapet on the south and north facades. The south gable end is capped with clay tile coping. Four small circular multi-light wood windows sit above eight six-over-nine wood double-hung windows with stone stills and segmental arches. The east façade is divided by pilasters. Between each pilaster are three six-over-six double hung windows with segmental arches and a continuous stone still. Wood rafter tails are also visible. The north and west facades are more utilitarian in nature with stepped parapets, multiple garage door and punched window openings.

Designed by notable Omaha architects, George Fisher and Harry Lawrie, the building was constructed in 1905 for the Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway Company. The railway company was incorporated

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

in 1886 and had a streetcar barn at this location as early as 1887. The building is currently being used by the City of Omaha Public Works.

2314 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (Jones and Chiles) 1914, Map #34

The two-story, rectangular-shaped, two-part commercial block at 2314 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street faces North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. The primary façade (east) is constructed of blond colored brick laid in running bond. The lower level brick has been painted, but the upper level brick remains unpainted. Brick piers rest on a smooth-faced stone base and a profiled lintel frames modern storefront infill. In addition to a recessed entry and a doorway leading to the second floor, the current storefront includes wood clapboards, aluminum windows and fixed window transoms. Above the profiled lintel are three equally spaced, double-hung one-over-one windows with simple stone sills. Triangular shaped brick corbels, a stone belt course and a stepped gable end parapet with stone coping decorate the upper portions of the building. A stone plaque at the gable end features the name "A. JENSEN" and is supported by stone brackets.



Figure 21: 2314 North 24th Street. Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture. 2015.

The only fenestration at the lower level of the south façade includes a display window with a steel lintel at the southeast corner of the building. Openings at the second level include four segmented arched openings with stone sills with double-hung one-over-one windows. Two openings are similarly sized, one is smaller and the second is a double window composition. The clay tile parapet caps step down as the roof slopes from east to west. The north façade is similar. Two second level double-hung one-over-one windows constitute the only fenestration at this façade. The brick masonry on the north and south facades is painted. A wood stair and fenced enclosure exist at the west façade. Lower level openings are difficult to see due to the fence, but upper level openings include an infilled segmental arched window opening and a solid slab door.

This building was constructed after the 1913 tornado. Allen Jones, an African-American undertaker, located his business here in 1916.<sup>30</sup> A few years later he was joined by Mr. Chiles and then later Mr. Reed. By 1926 Herman Friedlander opened a grocery store in the space. For the next thirty years either a grocery store or restaurant occupied the first floor. For a short time in the early 1960s, well-known physician Dr. George B. Lennox occupied the second floor.<sup>31</sup>

<sup>30</sup> (Death Notices: Allen Jones Dies, 1952) 7.

<sup>31</sup> (Dr. George B. Lennox Passes 1957) 1.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**2310 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, c1926, Map #35

The building located at 2310 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street has a rectangular shaped foot print and is two-and-a-half stories in height. It is constructed of a reddish-purple brick. There are two entrance doors with adjacent window openings in a recessed entry at the northeast corner of the building. The lintel of the recessed entry is emphasized with a soldier course. The porch is enclosed with a square brick column and a knee wall finished with a simple stone cap. At both sides of the corner, a set of concrete steps are flanked with similarly detailed knee walls. At the lower level of the east façade, a large masonry opening with a soldier course at the lintel and a brick rowlock sill has been infilled with unpainted plywood. Three pairs of double-hung one-over-one windows are evenly spaced across the second-story. The openings have brick rowlock sills and a diamond-shaped stone accent between each window. The hipped asphalt-shingled roof has an overhang and a roof dormer with two small double-hung one-over-one windows.

**County and State**

Figure 22: J.D. Lewis Mortuary at 2310 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. Photo courtesy of The Great Plains Black History Museum.

The north façade shares a similar roof dormer and the same brick construction and detailing as the east façade, although actual fenestration patterns at the first and second levels are different. A third entry is located at the west end of the façade. Differently sized individual windows dot the first and second-stories. Window openings on the west façade have been covered with plywood but feature the same detailing as those found on the east and north facades. The south façade is hidden from the public right-of-way.

In 1926 African-American, Joseph D. Lewis opened a funeral home at this location. Mr. Lewis was an active church and civic leader and well-known throughout the business world.<sup>32</sup> The undertaker occupied the building until the mid-1940s when a barber, Webster Young and beauty shop owner William King moved in. By the late 1950s the building was converted to apartments and was home to many North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets residents through the late 1960s.

2306 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (Terrell Drugs, Johnson Drug Store) 1914, Map #36

Historically addressed 2306 and 2308 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, this single-story rectangular-shaped brick masonry building's primary façade faces North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. There are two commercial bays present in the building, one on the north (2308 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street) and one on the south (2306 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street). Each commercial bay features a recessed entrance, display windows which are currently covered with painted wood infill and brick masonry walls knee walls. The door and transom at the 2306 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street entrance are constructed of wood. The door and transom at the 2308 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street entrance are modern aluminum. A single soldier course stretches from the outside pier at the north side of the facade over the center pier to the pier at the south side of the façade. Above the north door is a projecting sign advertising "LIQUOR" in neon lettering. The north and south façades of the building are partially visible. Both have a clay tile capped parapet which steps down from east to west and the brick has been faced with a cementitious covering.

Built shortly after the 1913 tornado, the building at 2306 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street was used as a drug store through the 1960s. After construction, the building was home to African-American druggists E. A. Williamson

<sup>32</sup> (The Omaha Star 1938) 6.



North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

and Dr. Price Terrell. Dr. Terrell was a graduate of Creighton Pharmacy College and operated the drug store for many years until he attended medical school and became a physician. Thomas C. Ross and Joseph M. Owen opened their drug stores in the building during the mid-1920s and mid-1930s respectively. By 1941 Milton E. Johnson opened Johnson Drug Store, which remained in the location through the late 1960s. Johnson was instrumental in many religious, civic, fraternal and business organizations including the NAACP, Urban League, National Conference of Christians and Jews, Citizen's Coordinating Committee for Civil Liberties Movement, Carver Savings and Loan Association, Negro Chamber of Commerce, Near North Improvement Association, Mid-City Businessmen Club, Near North YMCA and Midwest Athletic Club.<sup>33</sup>



Figure 23: (Left) 2306 North 26<sup>th</sup> Street. (1936, April 8). From the Bostwick-Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. Identifier BF5374-002.

Figure 24: (Right) 2306 North 26<sup>th</sup> Street. Photo Courtesy of The Great Plains Black History Museum.

### 2302 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, c1959, Map #37

This single-story irregular-shaped building appears to have been built in a number of phases, out of a combination of materials. It is located at 2302 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. The first phase of construction is most visible on the east and south facades. It has a small square footprint set back from the North 24<sup>th</sup> Street and a simple asphalt shingled ridge roof with gable ends that face east and west. The east façade of the building is constructed of red brick masonry and has two masonry openings. One is a door to the north and the second is a window with a rowlock brick sill. A vent is situated near the peak of the gable end. The south façade of the original building is covered with a cementitious coating. There are two window openings, a larger opening near the center of the façade covered with security grate and a smaller one at the west end, which has been infilled.

At some point after 1962 a shed roofed addition was constructed which currently stretches to the property's east property line and infills the space between the north adjacent building and the original building. The east façade of this addition is faced with brick masonry. Fenestration includes a centrally located double-hung one-over-one window flanked by two larger fixed windows with a continuous brick rowlock sill. Above the center window is a single brick semi-circular arch. A signage panel above advertises "SIG N ARCHUR'S DOWN HOME MEALS." The south façade of this addition is faced with brick masonry which is punctuated by a double door flanked by two large fixed windows with brick rowlock sills. In the sidewall is a rectangular vent and painted signage with the words "SIG N ARCHUR'S."

<sup>33</sup> (His Deeds His Monument 1964) 1.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property****County and State**

Also at a later date, a concrete block lean-to was added at the rear of the building. It is this portion of the building that can be seen on the west façade. Two small openings are located on either side of a solid slab door. The north façade is hidden from view by the adjacent building.

The building was constructed around 1959 and was first occupied by Hardy Meeks. By 1961 it was home to DeLux Shine Parlor and remained so through the late 1960s.

2218 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, 1915, Map #38

The single-story, rectangular-shaped, one-part commercial block building at 2218 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street exhibits a high degree of integrity. The dark brownish-red brick building retains its centrally located recessed entry, brick masonry knee walls, infilled base panels, wood storefront, transom and transom lites. The glass has been covered with chicken wire. Stretcher and soldier courses surround the jambs and head of the masonry storefront opening. Above the storefront is corbeled brick rising to a stone stringcourse. The brick parapet has a simple stone coping. The parapet at the north façade steps down from east to west following the slope of the roof and each step is interrupted by a brick chimney. The only fenestration on the north façade is a few windows at the west end, which are infilled. Much of the north façade is covered in ivy. The west façade is hidden from the public right-of-way and the south façade is hidden by the adjacent single-story building.



Figure 25: 2218 North 24th Street. Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture, 2015.

After the building was constructed in 1915 it was first occupied by Henry Frazen's confectionary. Two years later African-American Eugeen Thomas operated a soft drink business at the location. By 1926 James H. Holmes opened his tailor shop. He and his wife Mrs. Addie Lee Holmes remained at the location until the early 1960s.<sup>34</sup> In 1964 prominent African-American attorney Ray Lawrence Williams was operating his law office in the building. He served in World War I and was a French interpreter in Europe. After teaching economics and commercial law at Western University he came to Omaha in 1925. He was admitted to the Nebraska State Bar Association in 1929 and practiced law in North Omaha for more than 50 years. After Mr. Williams moved his practice to a different location, the building was occupied by the civic organization, Greater Omaha Community Action.

**Non-Contributing Properties**

There are a total of 6 non-contributing buildings in the North 24th and Lake Streets Historic District.

2303 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, 1910, Map #8

The single-story building at the northeast corner of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Grant Streets has an "L" shaped foot print with the short leg of the "L" running parallel to Grant Street. Constructed of concrete block, this simple vernacular building is considered non-contributing because its integrity has been compromised with the modern infill at all original masonry openings.

Constructed around 1934 for use as a filling station, the building at 2303 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street was also historically addressed 2301 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. Originally two small separate buildings were located on the

<sup>34</sup> (Death Notices: Mrs. Addie Lee Holmes 1966) 5.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic DistrictDouglas County, Nebraska**Name of Property****County and State**

site along with three large gas tanks. By 1964 an addition was constructed connecting the two buildings and creating the L-shaped footprint. Although a number of different business owners have occupied the filling station through the mid-1960s, two long term occupants include Kaplan's Service Station and Jackson & Pearl Service Station.

2311 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, 1956, Map #9

This rectangular-shaped, single-story building sets back from North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. It is constructed of concrete block masonry and the only fenestration at its primary façade is a centrally located door and a fixed window on either side. This simple vernacular building is considered non-contributing because its integrity has been compromised with modern infill at the original masonry opening.

The building was first used by the Dining Car Waiters Key Club, Inc. a club sponsored by members of the Dining Car Waiters Union.<sup>35</sup> The club first opened in 1944 at 2409 Burdette Street and moved the 2221 Lake Street location between 1955 and 1956. Today it is home to the tavern, Jessie's Place where a collection of historic newspaper articles and photographs reveal the history North 24<sup>th</sup> Street.

2221 Lake Street, c1934, Map #16

The primary façade of this residential building faces Lake Street and is oriented to the north. A one-and-a-half-story home, it features a gable end front with eave returns and an enclosed porch that extends the full length of the façade. The asphalt shingled ridge roof is broken on the west façade by a gable end roof dormer. The building is considered non-contributing because the original siding material is no longer visible.

This home was constructed around 1934 and occupied by a number of different residents including African-Americans Carl O. Rabes and Joseph and Virginia Bolden. During later years Charles J. Wright, Charles and Edna Wright and Nathan Hurd also lived in the home.

2416 North 22<sup>nd</sup> Street (Myers Funeral Home) 1910, Map #17

The primary façade of this two-story building faces North 22<sup>nd</sup> Street. The building has an appearance of a semi-detached dwelling but its primary use has been a funeral home for over 80 years. Two gable ends grace the east façade and are decorated with octagonal openings near the peak. At the second floor level, beneath each gable, are identical bay windows. In the center is a large addition. At the first floor level there are two hipped roofed canopies; one is situated above a pair of double doors and the second above a single door. To the south of the double doors is another bay window. Flanking the single door are double-hung windows each with a three-centered arch; to the south is a bay window. The east façade has been covered with vinyl siding. All other facades are covered in a cementitious material. The north façade features a cross gable and five one-over-one double-hung windows. A portion of a decorative double-hung multi-lite window exists at the first floor level near the east end of the façade. Near the east single door entrance is another window with a three-centered arch. Both gable ends carry through to the west façade along with a few small building additions. The only fenestration on the south façade is a single door with a bracketed ridge awning near the southwest corner of the building. The building is considered non-contributing because the original siding material is no longer visible and openings have been modified over time.

The building at 2416 North 22<sup>nd</sup> Street was originally addressed 1626 North 22<sup>nd</sup> Street. Built prior to 1890 it was originally home to J.F. Wilhelmy, his wife and two daughters. Mr. Wilhelmy and his wife

<sup>35</sup> (Pilot, Boy Scout Aid Are Honored by Club, 1945) 4.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

were of German descent, but were born in the mid-west. The family remained in the home until around 1919. By 1920 Irish immigrant Martin Murphy, his wife and eight children moved into the home and remained there until the late 1920s.

Shortly after, William L. Myers moved his established mortuary business from 2518 Lake Street into the home. Multiple building additions were constructed over time. When Myers Funeral Home closed in 2011, ninety years after William opened his doors to the community, it was the oldest continuously running African American business in Nebraska.<sup>36</sup> It was truly a family business operated by William's sons, Robert and L. Kenneth, and his grandson Larry Myers. William's granddaughter, Sibyl Myers, was also an integral part of the funeral home business before she passed away in 2007. The family was, and continues to be, extremely active in their church as well as numerous civic and service organizations.

2518 Lake Street, c1910, Map #30

This two-and-a-half-story single-detached residential home is located on the north side of Lake Street. It is a classic American Foursquare, also known as a Classic Box, with hipped asphalt shingle roof, roof dormer, and a porch that extends the width of the east façade. The porch has been enclosed and all visible facades are covered with vinyl siding. The building is considered non-contributing because the original siding material is no longer visible.

G. Wade Obee operated his funeral home from this building beginning around 1913 through 1917. Designed by Clarence "Cap" Wigington, Nebraska's first black architect, the newly constructed funeral home was the site of many funerals immediately following the 1913 tornado including five of the men who perished at the Idlewild Pool Hall. Obee was extremely active in the community and published the Progressive Age newspaper from 1912 to 1914.

After Obee moved his business to Cuming Street in 1917, Silas Johnson's Western Undertaking Company moved into the building. In 1922 William L. Myers bought the building after Mr. Johnson passed away and opened Myers Funeral Home. Myers had moved from Hannibal, Missouri looking for better business opportunities and remained at the location for five years before moving his business to 2416 North 22<sup>nd</sup> Street around 1927.<sup>37</sup> The building was then used as a single family residence and was home to a number of different residents. Around 1941 Erelza M. Forrest and his family moved in and remained there through at least the late 1960s.

**"Serving The Community For Over A Quarter Century"**



Figure 26: (1951, November 9). Advertisement: Myers Funeral Home. *The Omaha Star*. pp. 1.



Figure 27: 2518 Lake Street, G. Wade Obee and Company, Undertakers and Embalmers. (1913, March) From the Bostwick-Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. Identifier BF397-178.

<sup>36</sup> (Myers Funeral Home Closes After 90 Years of Service, 2011) 1.

<sup>37</sup> (Myers Funeral Home Closes After 90 Years of Service, 2011) 1.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

2401 Lake Street, Map #33

This "L" shaped, two-story building stretches between Lake Street on the north and Erskine Street on the south. To the west is a large parking lot. The building was constructed in 2004. It is considered non-contributing to this district because it falls short of the 50 year age requirement.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District  
**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.  
A reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- E** A commemorative property.
- G** Less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Ethnic Heritage: Black

Commerce

Community Planning and Development

**Period of Significance**

1910-1966

**Significant Dates**

1913

1966

**Significant Person**

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above.)

**Cultural Affiliation**

**Architect/Builder**

**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District is significant on a local level under Criterion A in the area of black Ethnic Heritage for its strong association with the African-American community in Omaha. The district is also locally significant under Criterion A in the area of Commerce and Community Planning and Development as a predominant commercial intersection in Omaha that developed at a focal point in the city's streetcar system. Throughout the settlement and development of the area, the cultural value and

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

legacy of the neighborhood has continually evolved. Beginning in the late nineteenth century, the district embraced new immigrants from Europe and later from Eastern Europe specifically. By the nineteen teens, the neighborhood thrived as the epicenter of the city's flourishing black community. Jewish immigrants referred to North 24<sup>th</sup> Street as the Miracle Mile. African-Americans called it the Street of Dreams. Today the area continues to serve as a central business district and the heart of Omaha's African-American community.

The intersection is approximately two miles north and slightly west of Omaha, Nebraska's downtown core. The North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District includes North 24<sup>th</sup> Street from Patrick Avenue on the south to Ohio Street on the north and from North 22<sup>nd</sup> Street on the east to just west of North 26<sup>th</sup> Street.

The period of significance begins in 1910 when the intersection witnessed significant commercial development and rising African-American populations. The period of significance ends in 1966, fifty years from today.

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

**AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY: ETHNIC HERITAGE**

Before the turn of the twentieth century, African-Americans settled throughout the city of Omaha. As the city's African-American population grew, many blacks began moving to the Near North Omaha neighborhood and by 1940 ninety-percent of the residents of the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District were African-American. As a result the area became a vibrant center for countless African-American professionals, businesses and fraternal organizations. The city's best nightlife took place in the music-venues along North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. It was also the hardest hit when social unrest and violent urban disturbances broke out beginning in the summer of 1966.

**AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY: COMMERCE**

Constructed in two phases coinciding with the economic boom era of the 1880s and the reconstruction after the 1913 Easter Sunday Tornado, the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Street Historic District is an important commercial hub within the city of Omaha. One- and two-story commercial buildings line the street. Earlier businesses within the district served the needs of the surrounding residents. There were numerous grocery, clothing, furniture, hardware and variety stores. Physicians, dentists, lawyers, druggists and undertakers served the surrounding community. Restaurants, bakeries, cigar shops, music venues and theaters also catered to numerous patrons. Each of these businesses were operated by and catered to an ethnically diverse group of residents, including Scandinavians, Germans, Irish, Eastern European Jews and African-Americans.

**AREA OF SIGNIFICANCE SUMMARY: COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT**

Although the commercial node at North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets was not a consciously planned development, the emergence of commercial venues along North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets were a predictable consequence of transportation development in North Omaha. Early in Omaha's history, North 24<sup>th</sup> Street was an important corridor. Originally named Saunders Street and also known as College Avenue, the topography along North 24<sup>th</sup> Street made it an easily traveled north-south route.<sup>38</sup> Later it became "one of two of the city's

<sup>38</sup> North 24<sup>th</sup> Street was originally named Saunders Street, in honor of an early Nebraska governor. Since it served as the eastern boundary for the Creighton University campus, it was also known as College Avenue.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

fully through north-south streets” connecting North Omaha to South Omaha.<sup>39</sup> By the late 1880s, Lake Street had also become an important east-west route on the Omaha Street Railway with large horse railway stables at North 26<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets.<sup>40</sup> The intersection of north-south and east-west street railway lines at 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets provided a node of focused traffic as riders alighted to transfer lines that attracted commercial development. While not directly planned from the onset by the city or property owners as a commercial core, commercial district at North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets is a significant example how streetcar lines facilitated the development and growth of commercial areas across Omaha, which then develops its own significance over time.

**EARLY SETTLEMENT & PATTERNS OF DEVELOPMENT**

The Near North Side neighborhood is considered to be in an area roughly bounded by Ames Avenue on the north, Cuming Street on the south, North 16<sup>th</sup> Street on the east and North 30<sup>th</sup> Street on the west. It contains a variety of residential, industrial and commercial districts, with North 24<sup>th</sup> Street being the most notable commercial district. The neighborhood was constructed during two main construction booms, the economic boom era of the 1880s and the period between the 1913 tornado and the conclusion of World War I. Few 1880s buildings remain, but those constructed around 1910 and after the 1913 tornado constitute the majority of resources standing today.

During the first three decades after Omaha’s founding in 1854, North Omaha retained its rural character with large tracts of land controlled by a few property owners. The city’s dramatic population growth, tripling from 30,815 people in 1880 to 102,000 in 1890, brought large-scale residential subdivision development into North Omaha.<sup>41</sup> As stated in the document *Patterns of the Landscape: Heritage Conservation in North Omaha*, produced for the Omaha Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission in 1984, as “downtown businesses expanded and moved into old residential areas immediate to the downtown core, North Omaha became a convenient location for new housing construction.”<sup>42</sup>

Development was in part a natural outcome of the local topography, influenced by land platting and driven by transportation. The area around North 24<sup>th</sup> Street is located at the bottom of a hill that rises over 300 feet several blocks to the west, making it an easily traveled north-south route from an early date. An 1866 map of the city shows North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (labeled Saunders Street). In addition, from early on, 16<sup>th</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> and 30<sup>th</sup> Streets became well-traveled streets in North Omaha, not only because they were the edges of quarter sections, but also because they were edges of property lines between rural land owners.

Historically, the east-west routes in the neighborhood were not as strictly dictated by topography or property section lines, although Lake Street does fall on a quarter section line. An 1883 map is one of the earliest to identify Lake Street, albeit a small section stretching from Sherman Avenue (16<sup>th</sup> Street) on the east to approximately 20<sup>th</sup> Street on the west. The street is named for Judge George Baker Lake (1827-1910), a member of the territorial legislature and associate justice on the state Supreme Court.<sup>43</sup> By the late 1880s Lake Street stretched as far west as 45<sup>th</sup> Street.

<sup>39</sup> (Orr, 1996) 157.

<sup>40</sup> In 1905 this building was replaced with the brick masonry structure designed by Fisher and Lawrie. It remains standing today.

<sup>41</sup> United States Census

<sup>42</sup> (Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission 1984) 9.

<sup>43</sup> (Wakeley, 1917) 24-27.



North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

Although there are a number of different land plats within the historic district, Colonel Mathewson Taggart Patrick and his family platted the majority of these. Colonel Patrick settled in Omaha in 1856. He served in the Nebraska Calvary; was an Indian Agent for the Sioux, Arapahoe and Cheyenne tribes; invested heavily in stagecoach lines; and worked as Marshal of the Utah territory under President Ulysses S. Grant.<sup>44</sup> In 1882 he filed the first plat in the southwest corner of the historic district, Patricks Addition. Directly north of this addition, he platted Patricks Second Addition in 1884. In 1907, eight years after his death at his home on North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, his wife, Eliza S. Burdett Patrick, and the oldest of his three daughters, Edith Mathewson Patrick, platted Patricks Place on the northwest corner of the 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Street intersection.

All other land plats in the historic district were platted before 1887. Two were platted in 1884, Paulsens Addition on the northeast corner of the intersection at North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets and Idlewild on the east side of North 24<sup>th</sup> Street along Willis Avenue and the north side of Grant Street. Fosters Addition, located south of the Idlewild subdivision, was platted in 1885. At the northwest end of the historic district Tax Lot 12 was platted between 1883 and 1887 and Pope Place was platted in 1886. Please refer to the graphic analysis of Applicable Land Plats within the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District included in the nomination (Continuation sheet, Section 9, page 2).

The availability of public transportation systems, particularly in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, further determined the development of subdivisions throughout the area. In November of 1868, the Omaha Horse Railway Company began construction of Omaha's first street railway along Farnam Street near Ninth Street. By January of the following year, horses pulled streetcars along one mile of iron track laid on six-foot wide white oak ties spaced three feet apart.<sup>45</sup> By 1874 the track for the horse railway extended as far north as Ohio Street (one block north of Lake Street) along North 18<sup>th</sup> Street and within the next year the company operated on five miles of track throughout the city. Ten years later new track was constructed on Lake Street between North 18<sup>th</sup> and North 24<sup>th</sup> Streets. During the same year, Colonel Patrick gave the Omaha Horse Railway Company three acres of land at North 26<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets for construction of a stable and yard, guaranteeing the streetcar would provide service to his development. By 1887, a 300-foot-long barn was constructed on the site.<sup>46</sup>

In 1887 a competing mode of transportation, the cable car, utilized over three miles of cable car track in Omaha.<sup>47</sup> Within the next year, the Cable Tramway Company extended its track along North 20<sup>th</sup> Street to a depot at Lake Street. In addition to cable cars, electric lines emerged and by 1889 horse, cable and electric railways crisscrossed the city.

## EARLY SOCIAL AND CULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Since its founding, Omaha has always been comprised of people from diverse ethnic backgrounds. This pattern dates back to 1860 when forty percent of the city's 1,600 residents were foreign born.<sup>48</sup> The Near

<sup>44</sup> (Colonel M.T. Patrick: Sudden Death of a Pioneer, a Busy Life Ended 1899) 8.

<sup>45</sup> (Orr, 1996) 6.

<sup>46</sup> (Orr, 1996) 51.

<sup>47</sup> A cable beneath the street in constant motion is used to move the cable car instead of horses.

<sup>48</sup> (Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission 1984) 16-17.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic DistrictDouglas County, Nebraska**Name of Property****County and State**

North Omaha community absorbed many of these new arrivals, particularly as the city's population continued to grow.

Prior to 1880, eighty-five percent of all immigrants to the United States came from Scandinavia, Germany, Ireland and Great Britain.<sup>49</sup> So it is no surprise that in 1880 and 1890 Scandinavians, Germans and Irish accounted for about seventy percent of the foreign born residents in Omaha.<sup>50</sup> North Omaha's early industrial growth may have enticed the first northern and western Europeans to settle in the area.<sup>51</sup>

Religious institutions played an important role in ethnic place-making by providing a social as well as religious center for new residents. Therefore, studying the founding and construction of these institutions is one way to identify where new immigrants settled prior to 1900. Immigrant groups founded more than one church throughout the Near North Omaha neighborhood, but there are a few that were in close proximity to North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets. The Gothic Revival style Sacred Heart Church at North 22<sup>nd</sup> and Binney Streets (5 blocks north and 2 blocks east of the 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Street intersection) was created "under the leadership of one parish priest," the Reverend Patrick J. Judge, an Irishman.<sup>52</sup> The German Immanuel Baptist Church was originally constructed at North 26<sup>th</sup> and Seward Streets in 1888 and later moved to North 24<sup>th</sup> and Miami Streets (2 blocks north of Lake Street). Evidence of Scandinavian residents in the area of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets is indicated by the presence of the Pella Lutheran Church, a Danish congregation organized in 1886, who built a new building at North 26<sup>th</sup> and Grant Streets (2 blocks south and west of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets) in 1894.

A second wave of immigrants arrived in North Omaha after the 1890s depression, but most of these new arrivals settled at the southern end of the Near North Omaha neighborhood. Although located further south than the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District, these ethnic groups impacted the development of North Omaha as a whole. Between 1880 and 1890, immigration to the United States from Italy, Russia and the Austro-Hungarian Empire more than doubled.<sup>53</sup> In Omaha, the Italian population increased from 500 to 2,300 people in 1900 and the Eastern European Jewish population doubled between 1900 and 1914.<sup>54</sup> A cluster of Italian immigrants settled in an older Irish neighborhood near Holy Family Church, located at 1715 IZARD Street (15 blocks south of Lake Street). Although there were a number of Jewish institutions near the south end of the Near North Omaha neighborhood, The Beth Hamedrosh Adas Jeshuran congregation built a synagogue at North 25<sup>th</sup> and Seward Streets (9 blocks south of Lake Street), which was one of the closest to North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets.

As Omaha grew and different immigrant groups settled in the Near North Omaha neighborhood, the built environment in the area of the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District evolved. By 1890 over half the land parcels contained at least one building. Of these, half were commercial structures and half were residential structures. By 1901 the number of parcels with at least one building had increased slightly and more commercial structures were being constructed. Nine years later the last expansive residential lot in the district, located at the northwest corner of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets, was developed. Named Patrick Place, new buildings in the subdivision doubled the number of commercial buildings in the district, while

---

<sup>49</sup> (Ward 1971) 53.

<sup>50</sup> (Chudacoff 1972) 62.

<sup>51</sup> (Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission 1984) 17.

<sup>52</sup> (Nebraska State Historical Society and Omaha City Planning Department 1983) Section 8, page 1.

<sup>53</sup> (Ward 1971)

<sup>54</sup> (Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission 1984) 30.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

the number of residences increased only slightly. This resulted in the district becoming more commercial in nature by 1910.

The commercial development of the district was further fueled by the expansion of available transportation, namely the streetcar. As the city moved away from horse and cable powered street cars, electric lines became the mode of choice. By 1898 Omaha Street Railway operated 95 miles of track and 95% was used by electrified cars. Within the first two decades of the twentieth century, an electrified street car route from North Omaha straight south to South Omaha was complete further cementing the viability of the 24<sup>th</sup> Street commercial corridor. Although by 1889 the Omaha Street Railway already had electric service on North 24<sup>th</sup> Street from Cuming (15 blocks south of Lake Street) to Sahler Street (approximately one-and-one-half miles north of Lake Street) and the Omaha Motor Railway served South Omaha on 24<sup>th</sup> Street from Vinton Street (four-and-a-half miles south of Lake Street) to “N” Street (six miles south of Lake Street) the width and grade of some streets between and the location of the railroad, hindered a connection between the two systems. After consolidation of multiple street car companies, completion of a railroad viaduct at 24<sup>th</sup> Street between Leavenworth and Vinton Streets, along with street widening and lessening of street grades south of Leavenworth Street, North 24<sup>th</sup> Street developed into one of only two of the city’s fully through north-south streets.<sup>55</sup> By the mid-1920s the North 24<sup>th</sup> Street corridor extended from Kansas Avenue (three miles north of Lake Street) to Railroad Avenue at the south, a length of almost ten miles, and continued south to the city of Bellevue. As a result, businesses developed along the street, focused on important nodes such as the intersection of streetcar lines which provided ready access to prospective customers—the node at North 24<sup>th</sup> Street and Lake being among the larger and most prominent along the corridor in North Omaha.

### THE 1913 TORNADO

In addition to the subdivision of Patrick Place and the expansion of transportation services, the event that had the greatest impact on the physical appearance of the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District was the 1913 Tornado. On Easter Sunday, March 23, 1913, at six o’clock in the evening, Omaha was devastated. The storm spawned seven tornados that tore through eastern Nebraska and passed into western Iowa that evening.<sup>56</sup> One particular tornado ripped its way from southwest Omaha through four and a half miles of the urban fabric. The path of the storm ranged from two to six blocks wide and touched down in multiple areas throughout the city including Ralston, the wealthy West Farnam and Bemis Park residential districts, and along 30<sup>th</sup> Street near Parker and Franklin Streets before inflicting its greatest damage at North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Street. The tornado killed over 100 people and injured 350 residents. It destroyed 642 homes, damaged 1,027 more houses, and left 2,179 people homeless.<sup>57</sup>

At least 60 people died in the area around 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Street.<sup>58</sup> The Idlewild Pool Hall at 2307 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (near North 24<sup>th</sup> and Grant Streets) was destroyed as was the Diamond Theater at 2410 Lake Street (just west of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets). The death toll in these two buildings alone was reported to include twenty-nine people. Photographs the day after the tornado show the extent of the destruction. A few have been included in this nomination (Continuation sheet, Section 9, pages 17-18).

<sup>55</sup> (Orr, 1996) 157. Although electrified street car service ended in Omaha in 1955, the North 24<sup>th</sup> Street corridor continues to be a busy Omaha Metro System bus route today.

<sup>56</sup> (Sing 2003) i.

<sup>57</sup> (Official Statement of Easter Tornado 1913) 1.

<sup>58</sup> (Omaha Bee Modern Reprint Series, 1998)

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic DistrictDouglas County, Nebraska**Name of Property****County and State**

Before the tornado, the intersection of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Street was a mix of uses and construction types. Frame buildings constructed in the late nineteenth century stood at the southeast corner. A two-story masonry building anchored either end of the east side of North 24<sup>th</sup> Street between Lake and Ohio Streets. Seven buildings were scattered between, with at least five built of wood frame construction.<sup>59</sup> A three-story masonry building stood at the northwest corner of the intersection. Adjacent to the north stood the two-story masonry 2506 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street building (Love's Jazz and Arts Center) and one other masonry building at 2514 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (Nesselson's Grocery). At the southwest corner of the intersection, one- and two-story masonry buildings filled the west side of North 24<sup>th</sup> Street along that block. On North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, between Lizzie Robinson Avenue (Erskine Street) and Patrick Avenue, a few single-story masonry commercial buildings mixed with wood frame businesses and homes were scattered up and down the street.

Lake Street buildings were also a mix of uses and construction types before the tornado. From North 22<sup>nd</sup> and Lake Street towards the west were a number of one- and two-story wood framed homes and the two-story masonry Webster Telephone Exchange building (2213 Lake Street). Along the north side of Lake Street, between North 24<sup>th</sup> and North 27<sup>th</sup> Street stood the two-story Diamond Theater, a few wood framed houses, two-story wood framed commercial buildings and the one-story masonry Omaha and Council Bluffs Street Railway car barn (2606 North 26<sup>th</sup> Street). On the south side of this street were a number of two-story masonry row houses and a few wood framed homes.

The tornado destroyed the frame buildings at the southeast corner of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets. Shortly after they were demolished, a new two-story masonry building (2425 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, commonly known as the Blue Lion building) was constructed. At the northeast corner of the intersection, historic photographs show the two-story masonry building destroyed and the others heavily damaged. By 1918 this side of the block, on North 24<sup>th</sup> Street between Lake and Ohio Street, was filled with new masonry buildings. The three-story building and the two-story building (2506 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, commonly known as Love's Jazz and Arts Center) at the northwest corner of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Street sustained heavy damage, but both were repaired. The only other building on the block before the tornado struck was the masonry building at 2514 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. Although it was damaged and many modifications have been made over time, the same tenant, A.E. Kulp, who had occupied the store from as early as 1912, remained there through the early 1920s. The rest of the buildings along this block were built within the following three years after the tornado struck. At the southwest corner of the intersection on North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, between Lake Street and Lizzie Robinson Avenue (Erskine Street), Morris London's wood framed grocery store at 2414 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street was destroyed and the rest of the one-story and two-story buildings, which were constructed of masonry and suffered substantial damage, were quickly repaired or rebuilt.

The damage south of Lizzie Robinson Avenue (Erskine Street) was much more substantial. Few buildings existed prior to the tornado remained afterwards. Only a few buildings remained on the west side of North 24<sup>th</sup> Street near Burdette Street and only one still stood on the southeast corner of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Burdette Street. These buildings were quickly repaired. Within five years at least seven new masonry and two new wood framed buildings were constructed, but buildings on at least two lots on this side of the street had yet to be rebuilt. By 1918 at least three lots on the east side of the street, where buildings had previously

<sup>59</sup> Counts and construction type of buildings based on comparing historic photographs, the 1910 Baist Real Estate Map, the 1901 Sanborn map and the 1912, 1913 and 1914 city directories.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

sat, remained empty (including the site of Idlewild Hall) and only three new masonry buildings and one wood frame building were rebuilt.<sup>60</sup>

Homes along Lake Street, between North 22<sup>nd</sup> and North 24<sup>th</sup> Streets were repaired, as was the Webster Telephone Exchange building (2213 Lake Street), which remained open throughout the storm. Although the Diamond Theater was destroyed, other buildings on the south side of the street remained fairly intact and were quickly repaired. At the west edge of the historic district between North 25<sup>th</sup> and 26<sup>th</sup> Streets, the commercial buildings on the north side of Lake Street and the homes on both sides of the street also remained primarily intact and were repaired as needed.

Repairs and reconstruction began almost immediately. From across the United States over \$420,000 in relief funds was sent to Omaha.<sup>61</sup> Over five thousand men volunteered to clean up the city and many damaged homes were restored within a month. The Diamond Theater was rebuilt in its original location within three months.<sup>62</sup> In general, most wood framed buildings destroyed by the tornado were replaced with masonry structures built at a similar scale to the original. Most masonry buildings that withstood the storm were also quickly repaired.

Despite the tornado, residential areas surrounding the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets continued to develop, facilitated by a general period of prosperity that also spurred new construction through the city until the United States entered World War I. New masonry buildings were constructed along North 24<sup>th</sup> Street and a portion of Lake Street. By 1918 the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Historic District had become a commercial node of one- and two-story masonry buildings. Businesses located in these buildings to serve both nearby residential areas and commuters along the established streetcar lines.

#### THE AFRICAN-AMERICAN COMMUNITY AND NORTH OMAHA

Before World War I, at a time when segregation had not yet become established in Omaha, African-Americans lived throughout the city. The first notable rise in Omaha's black community coincided with the boom period of the 1880s, which dramatically expanded the city's population overall. Between 1880 and 1890, the African-American population in Omaha increased from 789 to 4,566 people.<sup>63</sup> By 1895, most African-American owned businesses were located downtown, primarily between Capitol and Farnam Avenue, east of 15<sup>th</sup> Street and on Dodge Street between 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Streets. From 1890 to 1910 the African-American population stayed consistent in Omaha, despite the depression in the last decade of the nineteenth century. In contrast, the growth of businesses owned by African-Americans more than doubled during the same time period and their geographic concentration shifted west to around 14<sup>th</sup> and Dodge Streets. Most business owners had made their homes throughout the city, but by 1910 many black business owners were living in the Near North Omaha neighborhood.<sup>64</sup>

The nineteen-teens brought the Great Migration, a movement spanning six decades when African-Americans from the South moved to northern cities. The Great Migration was not a gradual process, but truly a mass movement. In Omaha, many southern African-Americans were encouraged by job offers from the packinghouses and railroads. As with many northern cities in the United States, Omaha's

<sup>60</sup> Statistics based on analysis comparing 1910 and 1918 Baist Real Estate Maps.

<sup>61</sup> (Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission 1984) 33.

<sup>62</sup> (Diamond Theater to Open 1913) 13.

<sup>63</sup> (Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission 1984) 34.

<sup>64</sup> (Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission 1984) 36.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

African-American population more than doubled from 4,426 people in 1910 to 10,315 people in 1920.<sup>65</sup> Within the boundaries of the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District alone, African-Americans born in southern states made up 55% of the district's total African-American population, as recorded in the 1920 census.<sup>66</sup>

The growing African-American population and resentment over job competition by white ethnic groups helped fuel racial tension in Omaha, as it did throughout the United States, and by 1920 racial lines in Omaha had become more rigid.<sup>67</sup> Historically, there were two types of segregation in the United States: segregation by law and segregation by custom or choice. Although segregation was not normalized, it was always present in Omaha as all races typically chose to move or open their businesses in racially homogenous areas of the community, i.e. neighborhoods like Sheelytown, Little Italy, Little Bohemia or Greek Town. By the 1920s segregation in Omaha was considered segregation by law, due to the legalized practice of redlining. Redlining was a system of denying services either directly or by selectively raising prices for certain residents based on their race or ethnic heritage. This, in addition to restrictive covenants in newer suburbs, kept African-Americans from making their homes wherever they chose. Such legalized housing segregation and the rapid growth of Omaha's black population led to further development of North Omaha's African-American community.<sup>68</sup>

The ethnic evolution of the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District can be directly tracked through the United States Census. Although the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District is primarily commercial in nature today, there were still a number of extant residential buildings in the early twentieth century. In 1900 there were approximately 70 residents living within the boundaries of the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District identified in the population census. Each head of the household listed their race as white. By 1920, twenty-eight percent were listed as African-American and by 1940 that percentage had increased to ninety-percent.

Businesses were a reflection of this evolution in some respects. Many businesses were owned and operated by members of different ethnicities and catered to local needs and tastes. Therefore businesses of a certain neighborhood typically reflected the ethnicity of the residents. A close look at the changes in businesses within the district during the nineteen teens helps to illustrate how the district's identity evolved.<sup>69</sup> In 1912 only four of approximately 48 commercial listings in the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District are identified as African-American businesses. Two years later there were twelve, including a grocer, a tailor, multiple restaurants, an undertaker, barbers and a dressmaker. By 1918 there were fifteen including a dentist, two undertakers, a tailor, drugstores, restaurants, soft drink establishments, a hairdresser, a shoe shine shop and a barbershop.

---

<sup>65</sup> (Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission 1984) 41.

<sup>66</sup> This percentage is based on the 1920 United States census. It includes only the place of birth of the head of the household at addresses within the boundaries of the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District. Southern states where people in the district were born include Alabama, Kentucky, Texas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Louisiana.

<sup>67</sup> (Calloway, 1998) 99.

<sup>68</sup> (Forss 2013) 8.

<sup>69</sup> The directories adopted the racist practice of inserting a (c), signifying "colored" behind the names of African Americans from the mid-1880s to 1919. Although it was an offensive practice, it does provide relevant information about the black community.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

African-American civic organizations, fraternities and social groups flourished at this time. Two organizations dedicated to the advancement of African-Americans were founded, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the National Urban League. The Omaha chapter of the NAACP was founded in 1914 and an Omaha branch of the Urban League was established in 1928. The North Side YWCA was also founded in 1920. The Theodore Roosevelt Post of the American Legion was formed in 1919 along with the Masons and Elks. The Pleasant Hour Club was among the first social groups in the African American community formed in the late nineteenth century. Other social clubs like the Aloha Club, the Entre Nous Club, Trojan Club, Quack Club and Beau Brummels Club were later formed. In addition to these organizations, the church served a very important role for many residents. Many important churches are located just outside the boundaries of the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District.

Music and entertainment in the historic district also thrived during this time. Regional bands led by Josiah Waddle and Dan Desdunes were popular and entertained black and white residents. Entertainment centers such as Alamo Hall (North 24<sup>th</sup> and Grant Streets, non-extant) and Dreamland Ballroom, which opened in the early 1920s (Jewel Building, National Register #83001091), blossomed during this period. The Diamond Theater was quickly rebuilt after the tornado and two other theaters located just south of the district boundaries, the Franklin (1624 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, non-extant) and the Alhambra (1814 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, non-extant) drew crowds.

**DEPRESSION ERA AND THROUGH WWII**

By the second decade of the twentieth century, the majority of buildings in the district had been constructed. North 24<sup>th</sup> Street remained a major thoroughfare and neighborhood residents patronized black and white businesses on North 24<sup>th</sup> Street.<sup>70</sup> But the economic struggles brought on by the 1929 stock market crash impacted North Omaha, just as it did throughout the country. For North Omaha residents the greatest strain was a lack of employment opportunities and housing. As industrial enterprises shrunk or folded, many African-Americans were among the first laid off from their jobs. Additionally, the existing late nineteenth century and early twentieth century housing stock could not absorb increasing populations as people continued to migrate from southern states.

With an increasing number of unemployed area residents, the North 24<sup>th</sup> Street business district suffered.<sup>71</sup> Despite the rapid construction boom after the 1913 tornado and during the 1920s, construction in the historic district was stagnant in the 1930s. Some buildings saw turn over in business tenants or increased vacancy while others were able to weather the storm. Businesses that remained in operation during the tough years of the 1930s included Samuel Guttman's furniture store at 2118 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, James H. Holmes' tailor shop at 2218 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, and Peterson's Bakeries at 2506 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street.

Despite the hard times, music continued to lift spirits in North Omaha. In the early 1930s, groups such as the Omaha Night Owls and the Sam Turner orchestra played at The Grotto, a club at 2025 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (non-extant). A Texas band led by Nat Towels came to play at the Dreamland Ballroom and stayed, becoming one of the top bands in the area until the 1950s. Simon Harrold and the Melody Boys, the Jungle Rhythm Boys, along with Basie Givens and his orchestra were other popular bands.<sup>72</sup> The rising popularity of movies also provided a distraction during the hard times and the subsequent world war. The

<sup>70</sup> (Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission 1984)

<sup>71</sup> (Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission 1984) 52.

<sup>72</sup> (Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission 1984) 51.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

Ritz, just south of the district boundaries at 2043 North 24<sup>th</sup> (non-extant), opened in 1930 and showcased films made by early black filmmakers.

**THE POST-WWII ERA**

The post-World War II era was marked by racial conflict, both non-violent and violent, which focused attention on the pervading tensions throughout the country. This was also true in North Omaha. In addition to the efforts local African-Americans were implementing to improve their neighborhood, the national attention on this issue eventually brought the beginning of city and federal attempts to redevelop the Near North side.

Between 1945 and 1970 Omaha expanded and more than doubled its pre-war size with the development of new suburbs sprawling out from the city core. Businesses and industries moved to larger tracts of land in the suburbs and as jobs moved, so too did some inner city residents. Although a few residents were able to move to existing neighborhoods slightly to the north and west of the district, redlining practices and covenants continued to limit mobility and define neighborhood segregation of Omaha's black residents during the post-World War II era.

Commercial development resumed in the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District, although at a slower pace than before the 1930s economic depression. In 1944 a group of community leaders formed the Carver Savings and Loan Association, named in honor of scientist George Washington Carver. In 1946 the association opened its doors at 2414 Lake Street. In addition to new businesses, a few new buildings were constructed in the period immediately following World War II, including a new post office (2205 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street) in 1948 and Skeets Barbecue (2201 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street) around 1953.

Music and entertainment venues within the district continued to succeed after the war with McGills (2425 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street) opening in the mid-1940s and Paul Allen opening his lounge (2229 Lake Street) in the early 1950s. Both locations attracted many nationally known black musicians. Carnation Ballroom (2711 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street - one block north of the district boundaries) hosted performers such as B.B. King, Ray Charles, James Brown, Chuck Berry and Little Richard. Dreamland Ballroom continued to attract big bands, including Nat King Cole, Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Louis Armstrong and Earl Hines, until closing in the 1960s.

During this period, multiple organizations strove to peacefully address discrimination, including the Urban League, who had pushed and succeeded in ending segregation in Omaha Housing Authority's public housing developments in 1951, and the De Porres Club, which achieved success in fostering fair hiring practices and in ending discrimination in Catholic parishes and some public recreation establishments through the late 1940s and 1950s.

Despite these achievements, there continued to be problems. In 1958, George Robinson, executive secretary of the Urban League, publicized statistics illustrating a sustained housing problem. These statistics indicated that between 1952 and 1957, of the over 13,000 new homes built in Omaha, only 32 were available to African-Americans.<sup>73</sup> In addition, employment opportunities throughout Omaha, or lack thereof, remained a concern.

<sup>73</sup> (Donald Louis Stevens 1981) 44-46.



North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District**Name of Property**

As the African-American community throughout the United States continued to strive for racial equality, multiple factors culminated in demonstrations and more violent urban disturbances throughout the country beginning in 1964 and 1965. In Omaha, disturbances escalated in July and August of 1966, in March of 1968 and again in 1969. The first began with confrontations between law-enforcement and youth at the Safeway store parking lot at 2505 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. The grocery store was a private urban renewal project that opened in November of 1964, replacing an entire block of early twentieth century one and two-part commercial block buildings. It was the first new retail outlet in North Omaha in almost two decades. As was typical of suburban commercial ventures, a large portion of the site was paved for parking and it provided a location for people to congregate. In the early morning hours of July 3<sup>rd</sup> bottles and rocks were used to smash the windows of several businesses along North 24<sup>th</sup> Street as far south as Hamilton Street and as far north as Sprague Street. Looters robbed a number of businesses including The California Shop (2414 North 24<sup>th</sup> Street) and Ideal Hardware (2520 North 24<sup>th</sup> Streets). Erupting for three consecutive nights and again in August, the 1966 disturbances resulted in a number of arrests, but the fundamental problems causing the riots remained.

When the controversial George Corley Wallace, Jr., appeared at the City Auditorium in March of 1968 during his third presidential run, black and white demonstrators clashed with police. The disturbances continued along North 24<sup>th</sup> Street and were further fueled by the death of a 16-year-old black youth killed in a pawn shop by an off-duty policeman guarding the premises. The following June, after 14-year-old Vivian Strong was killed by policemen at Logan Fontenelle Homes, several nights of violence followed and at least five buildings were burned along North 24<sup>th</sup> Street, three and a half blocks south of the historic district.<sup>74</sup>

The disturbances were one of many factors hastening the deterioration and commercial viability of North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. The dramatic displacement of neighborhood residents who frequented North 24<sup>th</sup> Street businesses, was another factor. This displacement was the result of construction of the North Freeway (located just west of 26<sup>th</sup> Street) from downtown to Lake Street in 1976, which separated the area along North 24<sup>th</sup> Street from the west side of the city. The North Freeway was constructed as part of the Interstate Highway System. The system was created by the Federal-Aid Highway Act passed in 1956 which changed the face of American cities throughout the country. A 1961 booklet published by the Nebraska Department of Roads proclaimed Nebraska had five Interstate Highway routes planned or under construction, including the main route, Interstate 80 extending from the Iowa border at Omaha to the Wyoming border, Route 480 a connection through downtown Omaha and Route 280 which skirted Omaha on the west and north. Both Interstate 480 and Interstate 280 were to connect to Interstate 29 across the Missouri River in Iowa.<sup>75</sup>

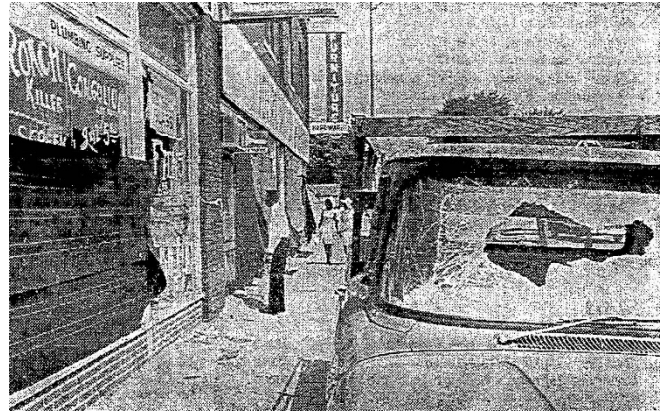
Douglas County, Nebraska**County and State**

Figure 28: (1966, July 4). Window-Breaking Continues Second Night on North Side. *The Omaha World Herald*. pp. 1.

<sup>74</sup> (Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission 1984) 61. The officer was tried for manslaughter in the death of Vivian Strong, and acquitted in March of 1970.

<sup>75</sup> (Nebraska Department of Roads, 1961) 1.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

Construction of Interstate 80 in Omaha was located in areas primarily of rural character until it reached the vicinity of 42<sup>nd</sup> Street south of Vinton Street. From there, Interstate 80 cut swaths in the city's core to the Missouri River, dividing South Omaha from Omaha. By 1962 construction of Interstate 480 between 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> Streets separated downtown Omaha from the west, dividing neighborhoods. Like many other cities throughout the country, the freeway and interstate system was routed through the center of the city, destroying lower-income neighborhoods in an effort to reshape the physical landscape of Omaha.

The late 1960s and early 1970s saw construction of the North Freeway at the Interstate 480 interchange near Dodge Street and extending north to Hamilton Street between 27<sup>th</sup> and 28<sup>th</sup> Streets. The concept of a north freeway (along with west and south freeways) was included in city of Omaha traffic studies as early as 1957. Its function was to relieve 30<sup>th</sup> Street automobile traffic, particularly at the Cuming Street intersection.<sup>76</sup> By 1976 it was completed to Lake Street. Although there were plans to connect the North Freeway with Interstate 680 to the north, they did not come to fruition because residents in far north Omaha objected.<sup>77</sup> Illustrations of a few of these plans are included in this nomination (Continuations Sheets, Section 9, page 25). Twelve years later, in 1988, the North Freeway was extended from Lake Street to A.V. Sorenson Parkway and 30<sup>th</sup> Street, eventually connecting to Eppley Airport.

The placement of the freeway restricted passage through and access to certain areas of the community limiting the extent to which the neighborhoods integrate. In addition to the loss of North Omaha neighborhood connections, the staggering loss of housing in the surrounding area, dropping from 8,900 in 1960 to 4,900 in 1980, greatly impacted the available customer base for businesses at North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets.<sup>78</sup>

**1965-TODAY**

In the late 1960s and 1970s community groups organized to help revitalize North Omaha. Such groups included the Omaha Economic Development Corporation (OEDC), the Community Equity Corporation (CEC), North Omaha Community Development, Inc. (NOCD), Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC). Omaha Housing Authority began to construct townhomes and duplex housing instead of concentrated complexes and city government began to focus more attention on spurring public/private funded investment. This work continues today.

**CONCLUSION**

The buildings that stand today within the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District are landmarks that provide a sense of place. It is this knowledge of place, the struggles and triumphs of the neighborhoods' nineteenth century immigrants and African-American community, which make this historic district deeply valued. The devastation caused by the 1913 tornado, the success of flourishing business and entertainment venues, and the sites of civil unrest representing the fight for equality and sustained revitalization efforts give this neighborhood its own special character. Today the district and its residents continue to embrace the area's distinct cultural identity and heritage while carefully cradling a vital legacy of our city.

<sup>76</sup> (Henningson, Durham and Richardson, Inc., 1975) II-2.

<sup>77</sup> (Kelly, 1979) 6.

<sup>78</sup> (Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission 1984) 61.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

Name of Property

County and State

---

## 9. Major Bibliographic References

---

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

- \$100,000 Asked in Contract Suit. (1950, April 10). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 22.
- \$30 Million Project: Freeway Plan Wins Favor. (1976, January 28). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 6.
- (1938, July 16). *The Omaha Star*, p. 6.
- 32 Year Project Divided Community: Is Freeway Progress? Some Still Unsure. (1986, September 17). *Omaha World Herald*.
- Adams, C. (n.d.). *Cey Adams Art + Design*. Retrieved July 2015, from <http://cargocollective.com/ceyadams/information>
- Advertisement. (1946, December 20). *The Omaha Star*, p. 7.
- Advertisement: Lion Products Co. Ltd. (1946, December 20). *The Omaha Star*, p. 7.
- Advertisement: Lumber and Building Material - Micklin Lumber. (1921, May 20). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 18.
- Advertisement: Lumber and Building Materials - Micklin Lumber. (1921, March 3). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 13.
- Advertisement: Micklin Lumber. (1926, February 28). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 30.
- Advertisement: Micklin Permanent Garages. (1925, March 29). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 10.
- Advertisement: Myers Funeral Home. (1951, November 9). *Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- Advertisement: Skeet's Carry Out. (1957, July 31). *Omaha Star*, p. 5.
- Advertisement: The Omaha Dining Car Waiters' Key Club. (1944, July 7). *The Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- Advertisement: The Standard Laundry. (1914, July 12). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 3.
- All Those Allens. (1991, June 20). *Omaha Star*, p. 2.
- Allen Sells Showcase to Manager. (1967, August 25). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 34.
- Announcement: Micklin Lumber. (1929, August 6). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 7.
- Area Quiet During Governor's Visit. (1966, July 6). *Omaha World-Herald*, p. 8.
- Baist Real Estate Atlas of Omaha, Nebraska. (1910). Philadelphia: G.W. Baist.
- Baumann, L. B. (2005). *The Swedes in Omaha and South Omaha - 1889*. Omaha: Swedish Cultural Committee, Inc.
- Bee, O. (1998). *The Track of the Tornado: That Struck Omaha at 6 PM Easter Sunday March 23, 1913*. River Junction Press, LLC.
- Bernstein, N. (1908). *The Story of the Omaha Jews*. Chicago: Bloch and Newman.
- Booth, M. (2009, March 20). "Joan Micklin Silver." *Jewish Women: A Comprehensive Historical Encyclopedia*. Retrieved July 6, 2015, from <http://jwa.org/encyclopedia/article/silver-joan-micklin>
- Buddenberg, R. (2015, July 9). L. Kenneth Myers, 92, Dies; Longtime Director of North Omaha Funeral Home. *Omaha World Herald*.
- Calloway, B. W. (1998). *Visions of Freedom on the Great Plains: An Illustrated History of African Americans in Nebraska*. Virginia Beach, VA: Donning Co.
- Chatfield, P. B. (n.d.). "Webster Telephone Exchange Building." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, November 29, 1989.
- Chudacoff, H. P. (1972). *Mobile Americans - Residential and Social Mobility in Omaha 1880-1920*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- City Directories: Omaha, Nebraska. (n.d.).
- Colonel M.T. Patrick: Sudden Death of a Pioneer, a Busy Life Ended. (1899, February 22). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 8.
- Colored Commercial Club Labor Bureau. (1920, August 8). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 14.
- Comments Wanted on '95 Road Plans. (1972, April 30). *Sunday World Herald*, pp. 1-2, Section B.
- Could Sell for Nine, Gets Ten Cents a Loaf. (1918, February 20). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 4.
- Dance for Benefit of Colored League. (1933, July 26). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 13.
- Death Notices: Allen Jones Dies. (1952, May 9). *The Omaha Star*, p. 7.
- Death Notices: Dr. Craig Morris. (1977, January 6). *The Omaha Star*, p. 4.
- Death Notices: Mr. Harold C. Whiteside. (1978, August 3). *The Omaha Star*, p. 5.
- Death Notices: Mrs. Addie Lee Holmes. (1966, April 8). *The Omaha Star*, p. 5.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic DistrictDouglas County, Nebraska**Name of Property****County and State**

- Deaths: Eugene McGill. (1960, December 9). *The Omaha Star*, p. 5.
- Diamond Theater to Open. (1913, June 10). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 13.
- Dining Car Waiters' Key Club Holds First Anniversary Celebration. (1945, July 6). *The Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- Dolberg, J., & Landreth, G. (n.d.). "Broomfield Rowhouse." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, March 21, 2007.
- Dolberg, J., & Sharpnack, M. (n.d.). "Omaha Star." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, December 27, 2007.
- Donald Louis Stevens, J. (1981). *The Urban Renewal Movement in Omaha, 1954-1970*. Omaha: University of Nebraska.
- Dr. George B. Lennox Passes. (1957, May 26). *The Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- Dr. Hutten Dies in the West: Was Leader Here in Negro Circles. (1939, August 14). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 7.
- Dr. Solomon Rites Readied. (1978, January 30). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 22.
- Driscoll, C. B. (1913). *Complete Story of Omaha's Disastrous Tornado*. Omaha: Mogy Publishing Co.
- Eugene McGill. (1960, December 9). *The Omaha Star*, p. 5.
- F.J. Carey Dies; Lifelong Resident. (1949, May 17). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 28.
- Fimple, K. L. (1990). *An Analysis of the Changing Spatial Dimension of Ethnic Neighborhoods in Omaha, Nebraska, 1880-1900*. Omaha.
- Final Rites for Mrs. Pinkston. (1966, July 22). *The Omaha Star*.
- For Sale: The Former Edholm-Sherman Property. (1951, June 3). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 48.
- Forss, A. H. (2013). *Black Print with a White Carnation*. Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.
- Foust, E. S. (1965, June 4). Letter to the Editor. *The Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- From the Bostwick-Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. BF397-023B. (n.d.). Retrieved from <http://durhammuseum.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15426coll1/id/9121/rec/4>
- From the Bostwick-Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. Identifier BF397-023B. (n.d.). Retrieved July 2015, from <http://durhammuseum.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15426coll1/id/8944/rec/2>
- Governor Will Confer With Negro Youths. (1966, July 6). *Omaha World-Herald*, p. 1.
- Grand Opening of A. & A. Music and Variety Shop. (1951, November 2). *The Omaha Star*.
- Grant Negro Permit to Run a Dance Hall. (1921, March 17). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 5.
- Guard Goes into North Side to Restore Order as Crowd Scuffles with Police Squad. (1966, July 5). *Omaha World-Herald*, p. 1.
- Headquarter, Engineer Units Called. (1966, July 5). *Omaha World-Herald*, p. 2.
- Henningson, Durham and Richardson, Inc. (1975). *North Freeway Corridor Study: Lake Street to Interstate 680, Omaha, Nebraska*. Omaha: City of Omaha.
- His Deeds His Monument. (1964, January 24). *The Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- J. Clay Smith, J. (1993). *Emancipation: The Making of the Black Lawyer, 1844-1944*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- John M. Hyson, J. D. (2011, January 12). *U.S. Army Medical Department: Office of Medical History*. Retrieved July 2015, from African-American Dental Surgeons and the U.S. Army Dental Corps: A Struggle for Acceptance, 1901-1919: [http://history.amedd.army.mil/corps/dental/general/african\\_american.html](http://history.amedd.army.mil/corps/dental/general/african_american.html)
- Joseph D. Lewis. (1938, July 16). *The Omaha Star*, p. 6.
- Kelly, M. (1979, March 21). Light Puts a \$20 Million Saving in Freeway Plan. *Omaha World Herald*, p. 6.
- Kelly, M. (1981, April 5). N. 24th Street Residents Seek "a New Climate". *Omaha World Herald*.
- Koster, G. E. (1997). *A Story of Highway Development in Nebraska*. Lincoln: Department of Roads.
- Laden, R. (1983, December 10). Utilities to Spend \$3 Million in '84 on Path for Freeway. *Omaha World Herald*, p. 23.
- Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission. (1984). *Patterns on the Landscape: Heritage Conservation in North Omaha*. Omaha: Omaha Planning Department.
- Lewis - Wiggins Nuptial. (1942, December 4). *The Omaha Star*, p. 1.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic DistrictDouglas County, Nebraska**Name of Property****County and State**

- Lewis, W. (1940, July 26). The History of Desdunes Band and Two Great Band Directors. *The Omaha Star*, p. 4.
- Light Puts a \$20 Million Saving in Freeway Plan. (1979, March 21). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 6.
- Long-Time Omaha Physician Dr. Price Terrell Passes. (1972, March 17). *The Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- Love, P. (1972, December 3). The Best in the U.S.A. *Sunday World-Herald Magazine of the Midlands*, p. 10.
- Lumber and Building Materials. (1921, May 20). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 18.
- Maurice Micklin Services Pending. (1953, March 14). *Omaha World Herald Evening Edition*, p. 16.
- Mayor, Council: No Further Violence Will be Tolerated. (1966, July 7). *Omaha World-Herald*, p. 1 and 3.
- Mayor: Route Less Controversial, Northwest Freeway Asked. (1970, November 15). *Sunday World Herald*, pp. 1, Section B.
- Micklin Lumber Co. 10th Anniversary. (1930, July 1). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 11.
- Micklin Lumber Company 10th Anniversary Advertisement. (1930, July 1). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 11.
- More Applications Than Placement Orders. (1966, July 15). *The Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- Moring, R. (2014, September 29). City Wants to Sell North Omaha Blue Lion Center. *Omaha World Herald*.
- Music. (1982, May 30). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 112.
- Myers Funeral Home Closes After 90 Years of Service. (2011, February 11). *The Omaha Star*, p. 1 and 3.
- Myers, S. (1982, April 25). Tenants Are Sought for Blue Lion Center. *Omaha World Herald*, pp. 17-B.
- National Register of Historic Places. (2007, March 21). *Broomfield Rowhouse*. Omaha: Nebraska State Historical Society.
- Naugle, R. C., Olson, J. C., & Montag, J. (2015). *History of Nebraska* (Fourth ed.). Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press.
- Nebraska Department of Roads. (1961). *Nebraska: Interstate Highway 80 Omaha - Lincoln*. Lincoln: Nebraska Department of Roads.
- Nebraska State Historical Society and Omaha City Planning Department. (1983, March 24). Sacred Heart Catholic Church Complex. *National Register of Historic Places*. National Park Service.
- New Liquor License Location is Approved. (1956, January 6). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 35.
- North 24th Street: Development or Decay? (1983, August 7). *Omaha World Herald*, pp. 1 and 4-A.
- North of Memorial Park: Committe Proposes West Freeway Route. (1969, December 28). *Sunday World Herald*, pp. 1, Section B.
- Obituary: Dr. Price Terrell. (1972, March 17). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 48.
- Obituary: Mr. Harold C. Whiteside. (1978, August 3). *The Omaha Star*, p. 5.
- Obituary: Mrs. Addie Lee Holmes. (1966, April 8). *The Omaha Star*, p. 5.
- Official Statement of Easter Tornado. (1913, March 26). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 1.
- Omaha Bee. (Modern Reprint Series, 1998). *The Track of the Tornado*. Omaha: River Junction Press, LLC.
- Omahans Wed in K.C. (1929, June 20). *Omaha World-Herald*, p. 2.
- Opening New Bank: Black-Owned Bank Hopes to Improve Image and Deposit with New Building. (1976, May 6). *The Omaha Star*, p. 1 and 3.
- Orr, R. (1996). *O & CB: Streetcars of Omaha and Council Bluffs*. Omaha: Richard Orr.
- Otis, H. B. (2000). *E Pluribus Omaha: Immigrants All*. Omaha: Lamplighter Press.
- Paul Allen's Jukebox is Always Jumping. (1980, March 23). *Omaha World Herald*.
- Peters, R., & Sodhi, P. C. (n.d.). "Jewell Building." National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. Omaha City Planning Department, Omaha, July 21, 1983.
- Pilot, Boy Scout Aid Are Honored by Club. (1945, July 2). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 4.
- Pinkett, H. J. (1937). *An Historical Sketch of the Omaha Negro*.
- Prominent Omahan Passes: Ray L. Williams. (1990, November 1). *The Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- Public Mass Meeting Sunday. (1966, July 8). *The Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- Randl, C. (September 2008). *The Preservation and Reuse of Historic Gas Stations*. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service.
- Reilly, B. (Winter: 1995-96). Farther Markoe: A Life on the Front Lines for Racial Equality. *Window: Creighton University*, pp. 3-9.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic DistrictDouglas County, Nebraska**Name of Property****County and State**

- Relatives and Friends Stunned by Sudden Death of Prominent Socialite-Pianist Dorothy (Beck) Allen. (1989, February 23). *The Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- Resenbaum, J., & O'Connor-Seger, P. (1981). *Our Story: Recollections of Omaha's Early Jewish Community 1885-1925*. Omaha: Omaha Section of the National Council of Jewish Women.
- Ribbon Cut on New Safeway Store. (1964, November 13). *The Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- Safeway Store to Become Business and Technology Center. (1985, January 3). *The Omaha Star*, p. 2.
- Safeway Store to Become Business and Technology Center. (1985, January 3). *The Omaha Star*, p. 2.
- Sanborn Map Company. (1890-1962). Insurance Maps of Omaha, Nebraska. New York: 1934 Volume 2. Digital. University of Nebraska-Lincoln Library. Lincoln, NE.
- Schindler, S. (2015, April). *Architectural Exclusion: Discrimination and Segregation Through Physical Design of the Built Environment*. Retrieved 2015, from Yale Law Journal: <http://www.yalelawjournal.org/article/architectural-exclusion>
- Services on Monday for Eugene McGill. (1960, December 4). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 70.
- Sing, T. L. (2003). *Images of America: Omaha's Easter Tornado of 1913*. Arcadia Publishing.
- Skoog, D. P. (2000). *Swedes, Danes and Norwegians: Oral Histories from Nebraska*. Omaha: The Swedish Cultural Committee, Inc.
- Speak for Hopkins. (1933, March 29). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 6.
- Special Customer Service Announcement. (1968, July 25). *The Omaha Star*, p. 6.
- Standard Laundry Metropolitan League. (1923, May 11). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 19.
- State, Local Officials Joyous With New Interstate. (1975, December 17). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 4.
- Steliy, M. C. (2005, March 10). Omaha's History is More Than Lynchings and Riots: Remember the Name Florentine Pinkston. *The Omaha Star*.
- Sullenger, T. E., & Kerns, J. H. (1931). *The Negro in Omaha: A Social Study of Negro Development*. Omaha: The Municipality University of Omaha in cooperation with The Omaha Urban League.
- Taylor, D. V., & Larson, P. C. (2001). *Cap Wigington: An Architectural Legacy in Ice and Stone*. St. Paul, Minnesota: Minnesota Historical Society.
- Teen-Ager Tells Part in Robbery. (1960, February 12). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 8.
- The Former Edholm-Sherman Property. (1951, June 3). *Omaha World-Herald*, p. 48.
- The History of Desdunes Band and Two Great Band Directors. (1940, July 26). *The Omaha Star*, p. Editorials.
- The Neighborhood. (1966, July 15). *The Omaha Star*, p. 3.
- There Was a Difference in the Air. (1966, July 4). *Omaha World-Herald*, p. 8.
- Tishendorf, D. (1971, April 8). I Owed Something to the Area: Some Stay and Build in Black Community. *Omaha World Herald*, p. 14.
- U.S. Post Office Station A to be Dedicated Saturday. (1948, September 30). *Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- United States Census Bureau. (1900-1940). *U.S. Federal Census Records: 1790-1930*. Retrieved 2015, from FamilySearch: <http://FamilySearch.org>
- Urban League of Nebraska, Inc. (1989). *The State of Black Omaha: Economic Development, Employment and Education*. University of Nebraska at Omaha: Center for Applied Urban Research.
- Wakeley, A. C. (Ed.). (1917). *Omaha: The Gate City, and Douglas County, Nebraska, Volume 2*. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Company.
- Ward, D. (1971). *Cities and Immigrants*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Washington, C. B. (1969, January 2). The Wash Line. *The Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- Way is Paved for Extension of North and Storz Freeways. (1979, December 18). *Omaha World Herald*, p. 6.
- Who's - Who in Omaha: Ray L. Williams. (1944, February 11). *The Omaha Star*, p. 1.
- Window-Breaking Continues Second Night on North Side. (1966, July 4). *Omaha World-Herald*, p. 1.
- Work Begins on Safeway Fence Today. (1968, July 22). *Omaha World Herald*.
- Workers of the Writers' Program. (1940). *The Negroes of Nebraska*. Lincoln: Woodruff Printing Company.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District  
**Name of Property**

Douglas County, Nebraska  
**County and State**

**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

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

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other (Name of repository)  
Douglas County Historical Society,  
Omaha Public Library, Omaha Star  
Newspaper Archives

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): Multiple, see continuation sheet

**10. Geographical Data**

Acreage of property Approx. 17.6 acres USGS Quadrangle Omaha North

**(Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates. Delete the other.)**

**Latitude/Longitude Coordinates**

- See attached map for latitude & longitude points
- Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_
- |    |          |       |           |       |
|----|----------|-------|-----------|-------|
| 1. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |
| 2. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |
| 3. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |
| 4. | Latitude | _____ | Longitude | _____ |

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

The boundary of the North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District is shown as the dashed line on the accompanying map indicating contributing and non-contributing resources. The district includes North 24<sup>th</sup> Street from Patrick Avenue on the south to Ohio Street on the north and from 22<sup>nd</sup> Street on the east to just west of 26<sup>th</sup> Street.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary corresponds to the extant historic properties constructed along North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets during the period of significance.

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District  
**Name of Property**

Douglas County, Nebraska  
**County and State**

**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title Christina A. Jansen, Assoc. AIA  
organization Alley Poyner Macchietto Architecture date August, 2015  
street & number 1516 Cuming Street telephone 402-341-1544  
city or town Omaha state NE zip code 68102  
email cjansen@alleypoyner.com

**Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO for any additional items.)

**Photographs**

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

**Photo Log**

Name of Property North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District  
City or Vicinity Omaha County Douglas State Nebraska  
Photographer Various Date Photographed Various

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

- Photograph No. 1: 2221-2225 North 24th Street, Jewel Building (Dreamland Ballroom) Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view east  
Photograph No. 2: 2213 Lake Street, Webster Telephone Exchange Building (Great Plains Black History Museum) Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view south  
Photograph No. 3: 2502-2504 Lake Street, Broomfield Rowhouse, Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view north  
Photograph No. 4: 2216 North 24th Street, Omaha Star, Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view NW  
Photograph No. 5: 2109 North 24th Street (Micklin Lumber Company) Christina Jansen, 2/2015, view NE



North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

- Photograph No. 6: 2201 North 24th Street (Skeets Barbecue, Skeet's Ribs and Chicken) Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view NE
- Photograph No. 7: 2205 North 24th Street (United States Post Office Station A) Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view east
- Photograph No. 8: 2303 North 24th Street, Caitlin Kolb, 7/2015, view east
- Photograph No. 9: 2311 North 24th Street, Caitlin Kolb, 7/2015, view east
- Photograph No. 10: 2323 North 24th Street, Caitlin Kolb, 4/2015, view NE
- Photograph No. 11: 2401 North 24th Street (F.J. Carey Block) Caitlin Kolb, 4/2015, view east
- Photograph No. 12: 2423 North 24th Street (Lion Products) Caitlin Kolb, 3/2015, view NE
- Photograph No. 13: 2425 North 24th Street (Blue Lion) Caitlin Kolb, 3/2015, view east
- Photograph No. 14: 2229 Lake Street (Showcase) Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view south
- Photograph No. 15: 2225 Lake Street, Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view SW
- Photograph No. 16: 2221 Lake Street, Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view south
- Photograph No. 17: 2416 North 22nd Street (Myers Funeral Home), Caitlin Kolb, 7/2015, view west
- Photograph No. 18: 2206 Lake Street, Caitlin Kolb, 4/2015, view north
- Photograph No. 19: 2505 North 24th Street (Safeway), Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view SE
- Photograph No. 20: 2522 North 24th Street, Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view NW
- Photograph No. 21: 2520 North 24th Street, Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view west
- Photograph No. 22: 2518 North 24th Street, Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view west
- Photograph No. 23: 2516 North 24th Street, Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view west
- Photograph No. 24: 2514 North 24th Street (Nesselson's Grocery) Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view west
- Photograph No. 25: 2510 North 24th Street, Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view west
- Photograph No. 26: 2506 North 24th Street (Love's Jazz and Arts Center), Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view west
- Photograph No. 27: 2412 Lake Street, (Carver Savings and Loan Association) Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view north
- Photograph No. 28: 2414 Lake Street (Big Mama's Sandwich Shop) Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view north
- Photograph No. 29: 2420 Lake Street (Columbia Building, Elks Hall) Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view north
- Photograph No. 30: 2518 Lake Street, Caitlin Kolb, 7/2015, view north
- Photograph No. 31: 2526 Lake Street, Caitlin Kolb, 7/2015, view north
- Photograph No. 32: 2606 North 26th Street (car barn) Caitlin Kolb, 7/2015, view north
- Photograph No. 33: 2401 Lake Street, APMA, 9/2014, view NW
- Photograph No. 34: 2314 North 24th Street (Jones and Chiles) Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view west
- Photograph No. 35: 2310 North 24th Street, Caitlin Kolb, 7/2015, view west
- Photograph No. 36: 2306 North 24th Street (Terrell Drugs, Johnson Drug Store) Caitlin Kolb, 7/2015, view west
- Photograph No. 37: 2302 North 24th Street, Christina Jansen, 2/2015, view NW

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Douglas County, Nebraska

**Name of Property**

**County and State**

Photograph No. 38: 2218 North 24th Street, Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view west

Photograph No. 39: Hope Plaza, northwest corner of 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets, Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view NW

Photograph No. 40: Dreamland Plaza, southwest corner of 24<sup>th</sup> and Lizzie Robinson Avenue (Erskine Street), Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view SW

Photograph No. 41: Mildred Brown Strolling Park, southwest corner of North 24<sup>th</sup> and Grant Streets, Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view SW

Photograph No. 42: 2205 North 24th Street (United States Post Office Station A) mural, Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view SE

Photograph No. 43: 2506 North 24th Street (Love's Jazz and Arts Center) mural, Christina Jansen, 7/2015, view east

Photograph No. 44: North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Street intersection, Christina Jansen, July 2015, view south

Photograph No. 45: North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Street intersection, Christina Jansen, July 2015, view north

Photograph No. 46: North 24<sup>th</sup> and Ohio Street intersection, Christina Jansen, July 2015, view SW

Photograph No. 47: North 24<sup>th</sup> Street (between Burdette and Grant Streets), Christina Jansen, July 2015, view SE

Photograph No. 48: North 24<sup>th</sup> and Burdette Street intersection, Christina Jansen, July 2015, view NW

Photograph No. 49: North 25<sup>th</sup> and Lake Street intersection, Christina Jansen, July 2015, view NE

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

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

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 6 Page 1

North 24 <sup>th</sup> & Lake Streets Historic District
-----
Name of Property
Douglas, Nebraska
-----
County and State
-----
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions (continued)**

- Government: Post Office
- Commerce/Trade: Warehouse
- Transportation: Rail-related

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 1

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



NORTH 24<sup>TH</sup> & LAKE STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Boundary Map

Source: City of Omaha GIS with Alley Poyner Macchietto Overlay

Legend

- Contributing
- Noncontributing
- National Register
- Boundaries



Map produced on August 4, 2015

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

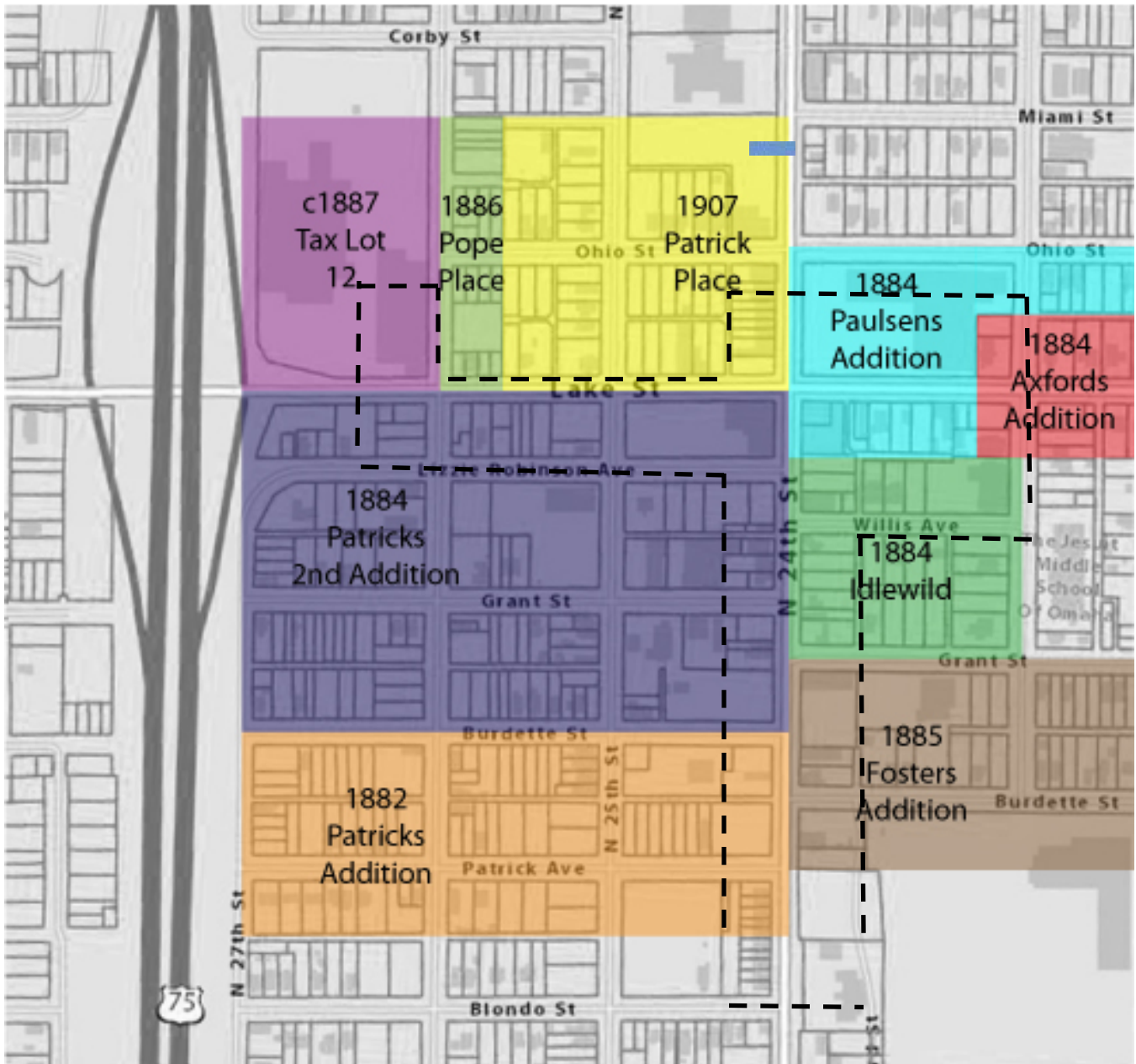
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 2

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic  
District

Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



NORTH 24<sup>TH</sup> AND LAKE STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Applicable Land Plats

Source: City of Omaha GIS with Alley Poyner Macchietto Overlay



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

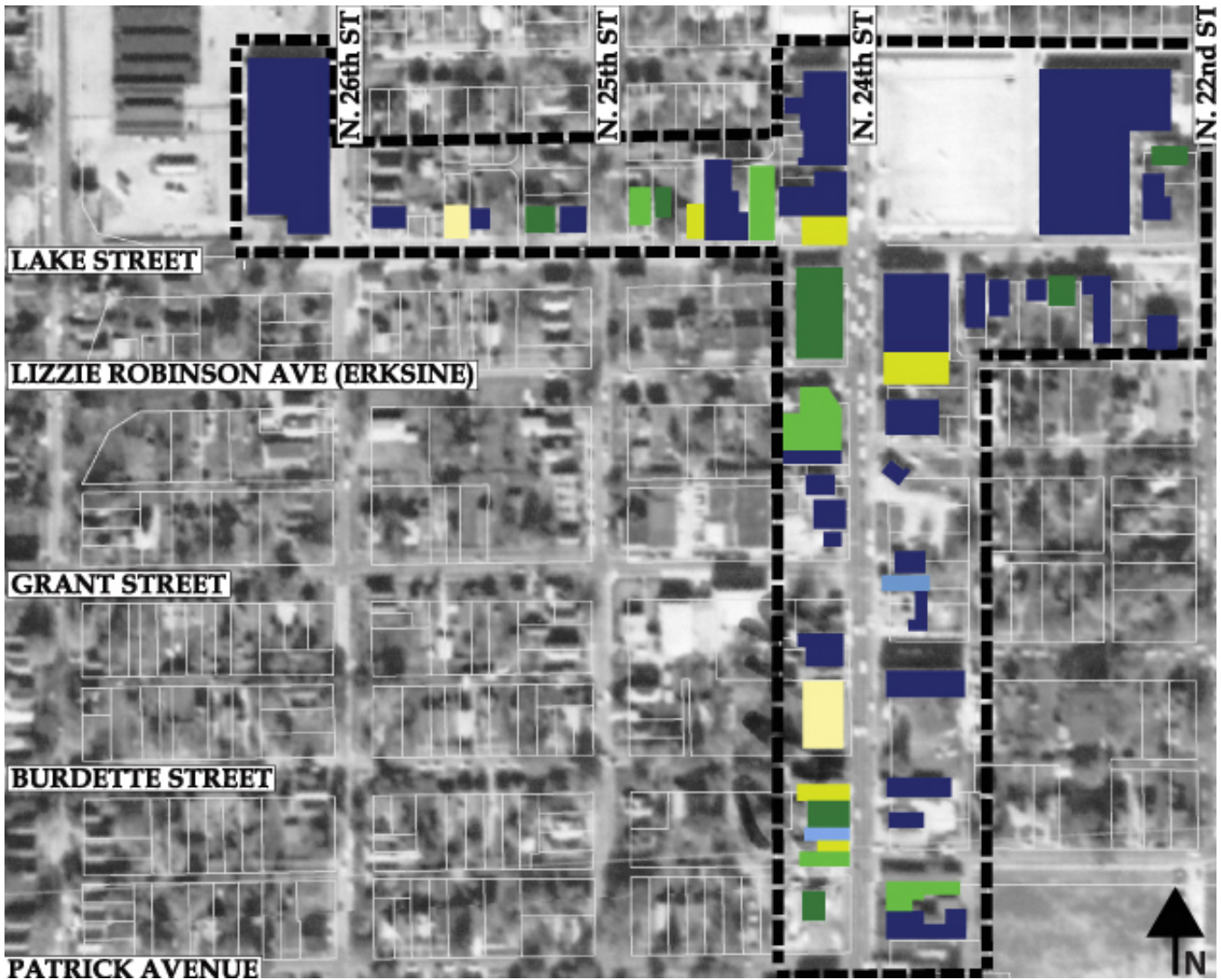
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 3

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



NORTH 24<sup>TH</sup> AND LAKE STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Attrition Analysis by Decade

Source: City of Omaha 1964 Aerial Map with Alley Poyner Macchietto Overlay

Legend

- 1965-1970
- 1971-1980
- 1981-1990
- 1991-2000
- 2001-2010
- 2011- Present
- Extant
- Boundaries



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

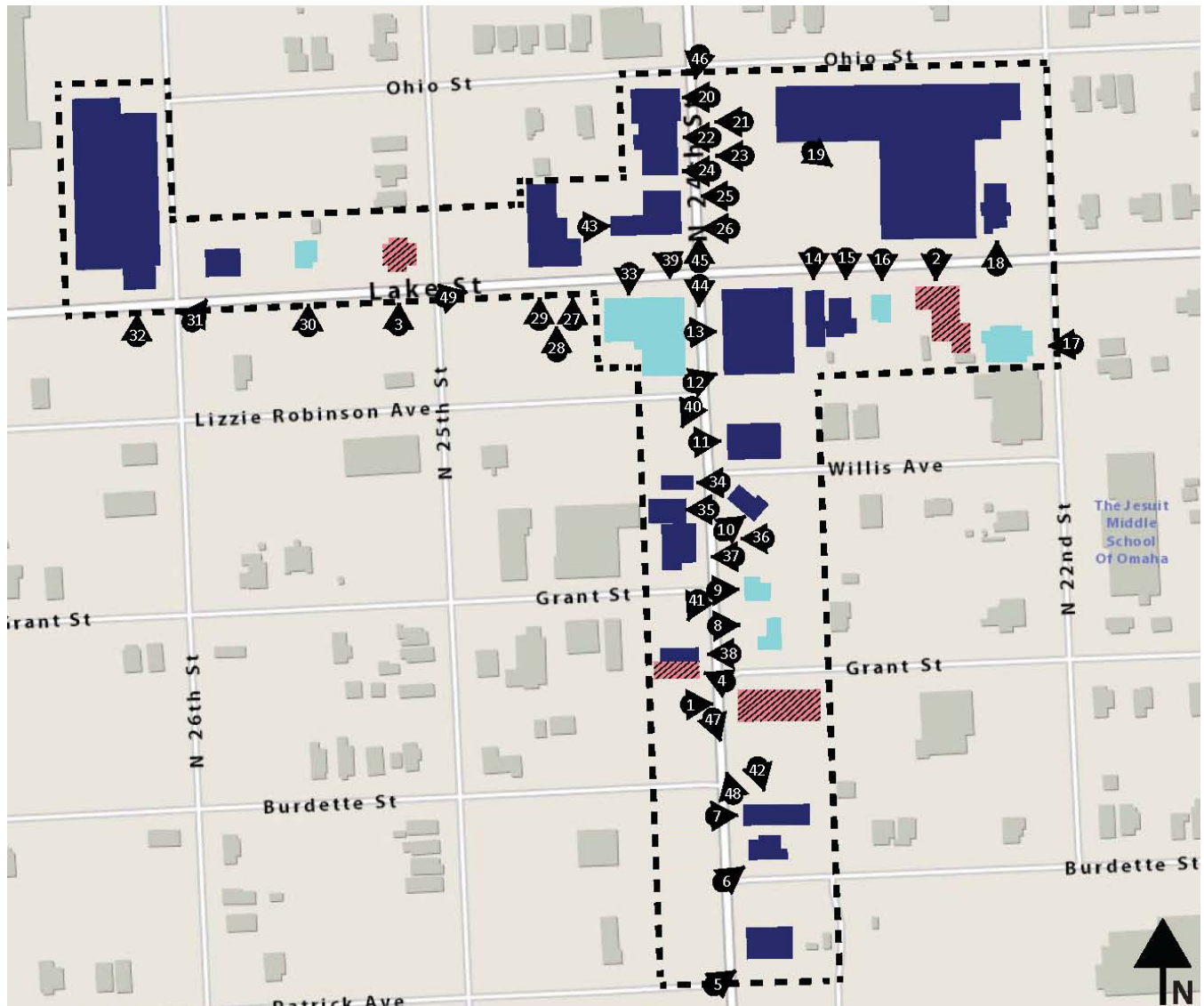
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 4

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



NORTH 24<sup>TH</sup> AND LAKE STREETS HISTORIC DISTRICT

Photographic Key

Source: City of Omaha GIS with Alley Poyner Macchietto Overlay

Legend

- Photographic view
- Contributing
- Noncontributing
- National Register
- Boundaries



Map produced on August 6, 2015

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District  
 -----  
 Name of Property  
 Douglas, Nebraska  
 -----  
 County and State  
 -----  
 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 5

**BUILDING INDEX TABLE**

Map No.	Photograph	Address/Name and site number	Date	Contributing/ Noncontributing
1		2221-2225 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street, Jewel Building (Dreamland Ballroom) DO09:0136-005	1923	Listed on National Register on July 21, 1983
2		Webster Telephone Exchange Building (Great Plains Black History Museum) DO09:0136-004	1907	Listed on National Register on November 29, 1989
3		2502-2504 Lake Street, Broomfield Rowhouse DO09:0223-002	1913	Listed on National Register on March 21, 2007
4		2216 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street, Omaha Star DO09:0221-012	1923	Listed on National Register on December 27, 2007
5		2109 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street, Micklin Lumber Company DO09:0136-048	c1921	Contributing



**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District  
 -----  
 Name of Property  
 Douglas, Nebraska  
 -----  
 County and State  
 -----  
 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 6

Map No.	Photograph	Address/Name and site number	Date	Contributing/ Noncontributing
6		2201 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street, Skeets Barbecue  DO09:0136-039	c1955	Contributing
7		2205 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street, United States Post Office Station A  DO09:0136-038	1948	Contributing
8		2303 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street  DO09:0136-049	c1934	Non-contributing
9		2311 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street  DO09:0136-030	c1955	Non-contributing
10		2323 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street  DO09:0136-027	c1920	Contributing

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

North 24 <sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District
-----
Name of Property
Douglas, Nebraska
-----
County and State
-----
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 7

Map No.	Photograph	Address/Name and site number	Date	Contributing/ Noncontributing
11		2401 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street, F.J. Carey Block DO09:0136-024	c1914	Contributing
12		2423 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street, Lion Products DO09:0136-017	c1918	Contributing
13		2425 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street, Blue Lion DO09:0136-050	c1913	Contributing
14		2229 Lake Street, Showcase DO09:0136-018	c1940	Contributing
15		2225 Lake Street DO09:0136-019	c1898	Contributing

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

North 24 <sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District
----- Name of Property Douglas, Nebraska
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 8

Map No.	Photograph	Address/Name and site number	Date	Contributing/ Noncontributing
16		2221 Lake Street DO09:0136-020	c1934	Non-contributing
17		2416 North 22 <sup>nd</sup> Street, Myers Funeral Home DO09:0136-023	c1890	Non-contributing
18		2206 Lake Street DO09:0138-018	c1880	Contributing
19		2505 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street, Safeway DO09:0138-019	1964	Contributing
20		2522 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street DO09:0223-012	1914	Contributing

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District  
 -----  
 Name of Property  
 Douglas, Nebraska  
 -----  
 County and State  
 -----  
 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 9

Map No.	Photograph	Address/Name and site number	Date	Contributing/ Noncontributing
21		2520 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street DO09:0223-005	1914	Contributing
22		2518 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street DO09:0223-006	1916	Contributing
23		2516 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street DO09:0223-007	1915	Contributing
24		2514 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street, Nesselson's Grocery DO09:0223-008	c1910	Contributing
25		2510 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street DO09:0223-010	c1916	Contributing

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District  
 -----  
 Name of Property  
 Douglas, Nebraska  
 -----  
 County and State  
 -----  
 Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 10

Map No.	Photograph	Address/Name and site number	Date	Contributing/ Noncontributing
26		2506 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street, Love's Jazz and Arts Center  DO09:0223-011	c1910	Contributing
27		2412 Lake Street, Carver Savings and Loan Association  DO09:0223-015	1913	Contributing
28		2414 Lake Street, Big Mama's Sandwich Shop  DO09:0223-014	c1913	Contributing
29		2420 Lake Street, Columbia Building, Elks Hall  DO09:0223-016	1919	Contributing
30		2518 Lake Street  DO09:0223-004	c1913	Non-contributing

**United States Department of the Interior**  
**National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

North 24 <sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District
----- Name of Property
Douglas, Nebraska
----- County and State
----- Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 11

Map No.	Photograph	Address/Name and site number	Date	Contributing/ Noncontributing
31		2526 Lake Street DO09:0223-025	1946	Contributing
32		2606 North 26 <sup>th</sup> Street, car barn DO09:0223-003	1905	Contributing
33		2401 Lake Street DO09:0221-023	2004	Non-contributing
34		2314 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street, Jones and Chiles DO09:0221-024	1914	Contributing
35		2310 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street DO09:0221-007	c1926	Contributing

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**



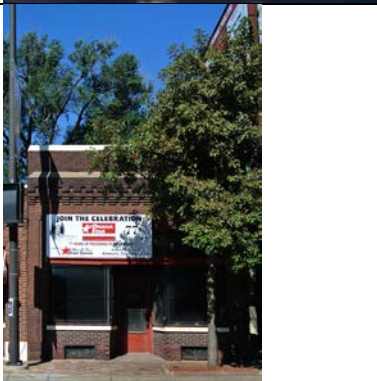
**National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet**

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 12

Map No.	Photograph	Address/Name and site number	Date	Contributing/ Noncontributing
36		2306 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street, Terrell Drug Company  DO09:0221-008	1914	Contributing
37		2302 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street  DO09:0221-009	c1959	Contributing
38		2218 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Street, Eugene Thomas  DO09:0221-011	1915	Contributing

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 13

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic  
District

Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Looking north on North 24<sup>th</sup> Street. Lake Street is in the foreground. (1953, June 28). Love plaza now occupies the site of the three-story building on the left, while the buildings on the right were demolished in 1964 to construct the Safeway supermarket parking lot. From the Bostwick-Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. Identifier BF6153-890.



**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 14

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic  
District

Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Looking south on North 24th Street. Lake Street in foreground. (1953, June 28). The two story building on the left is the current Blue Lion Center and the only corner commercial building to remain from the district's period of significance. A new two story building replaced the historic one story buildings on the right in 2004. From the Bostwick-Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. Identifier BF6153-891.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 15

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

-----  
Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
-----  
County and State

-----  
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)  
-----



Looking west on Lake Street. North 24<sup>th</sup> Street in foreground. (1953, June 28). From the Bostwick-Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. Identifier BF6153-892.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 16

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic  
District

Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Looking west on Lake Street. North 26th Street in foreground. (1930). The Omaha and Council Bluffs Streetcar Railway Car Barn is located on the right. From the Homer O. Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. Identifier HOFP-2770.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 17

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

-----  
Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
-----  
County and State

-----  
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)  
-----



Looking southwest on Lake Street after 1913 Easter Tornado. North 24th Street in foreground. (1913, March 24). From the Bostwick-Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. Identifier BF397-023C-892.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 18

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

-----  
Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
-----  
County and State

-----  
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)  
-----



Looking northwest from Willis Street between North 22<sup>nd</sup> and North 24<sup>th</sup> Streets. (1913, March 24). From the Bostwick-Frohardt collection owned by KMTV on permanent loan to the Durham Museum. Identifier BF397-036.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic  
District

Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 19



North 24th and Lake Streets looking northwest. (1957). Photograph courtesy of the Great Plains Black History Museum.

**United States Department of the Interior**  
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places**  
**Continuation Sheet**

Section number 9 Page 20

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic  
District

-----  
Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
-----  
County and State

-----  
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)  
-----



North 24th and Lake Streets looking southeast. Photograph taken by Lynn Meyer. (Circa 1983). Photograph courtesy of City of Omaha.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

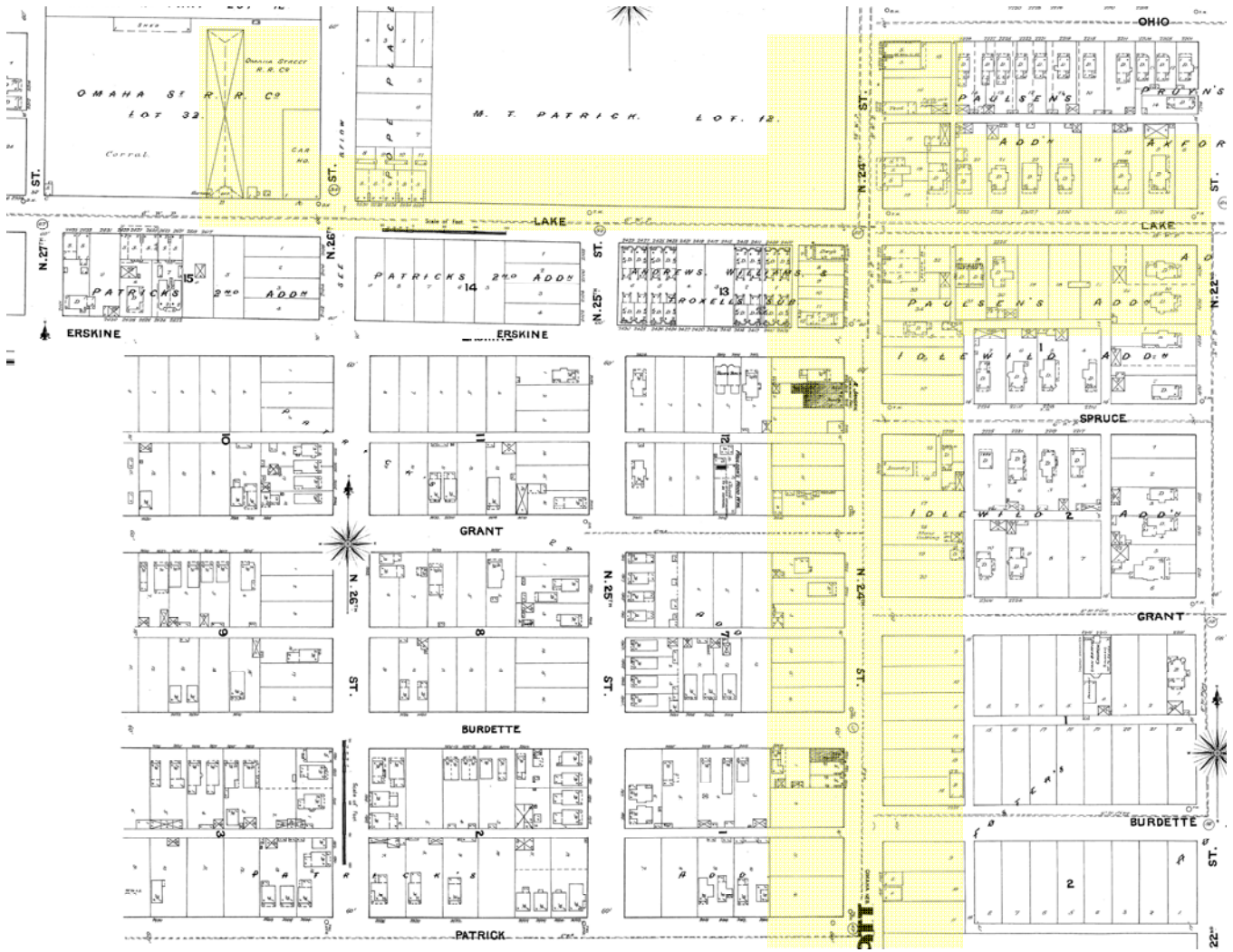
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 21

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic  
District

Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Omaha, Nebraska. New York: 1890. Digital. University of Nebraska-Lincoln Library. Lincoln, NE.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

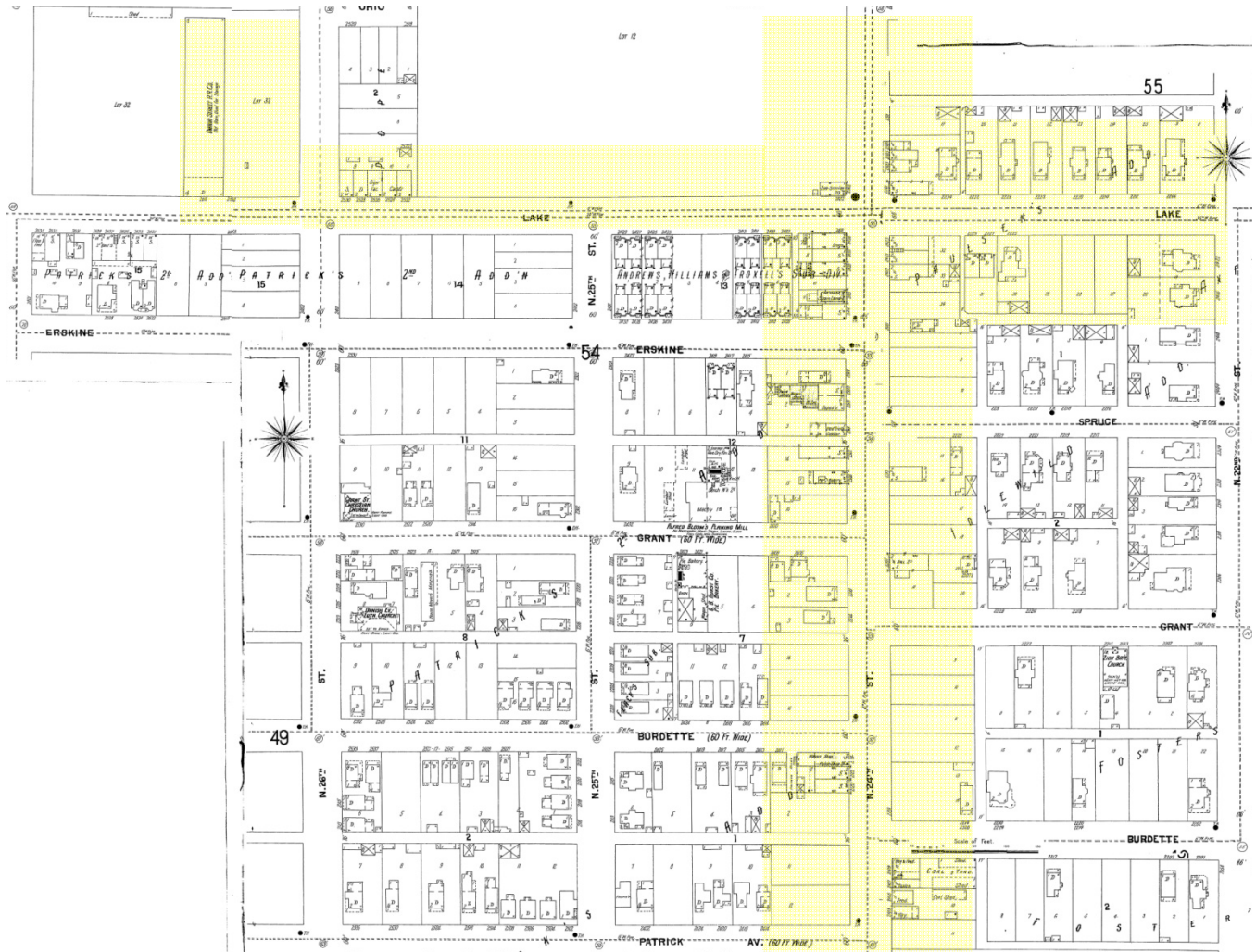
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 22

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic  
District

Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Omaha, Nebraska. New York: 1901-1918 Volume 1. Digital. University of Nebraska-Lincoln Library. Lincoln, NE.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

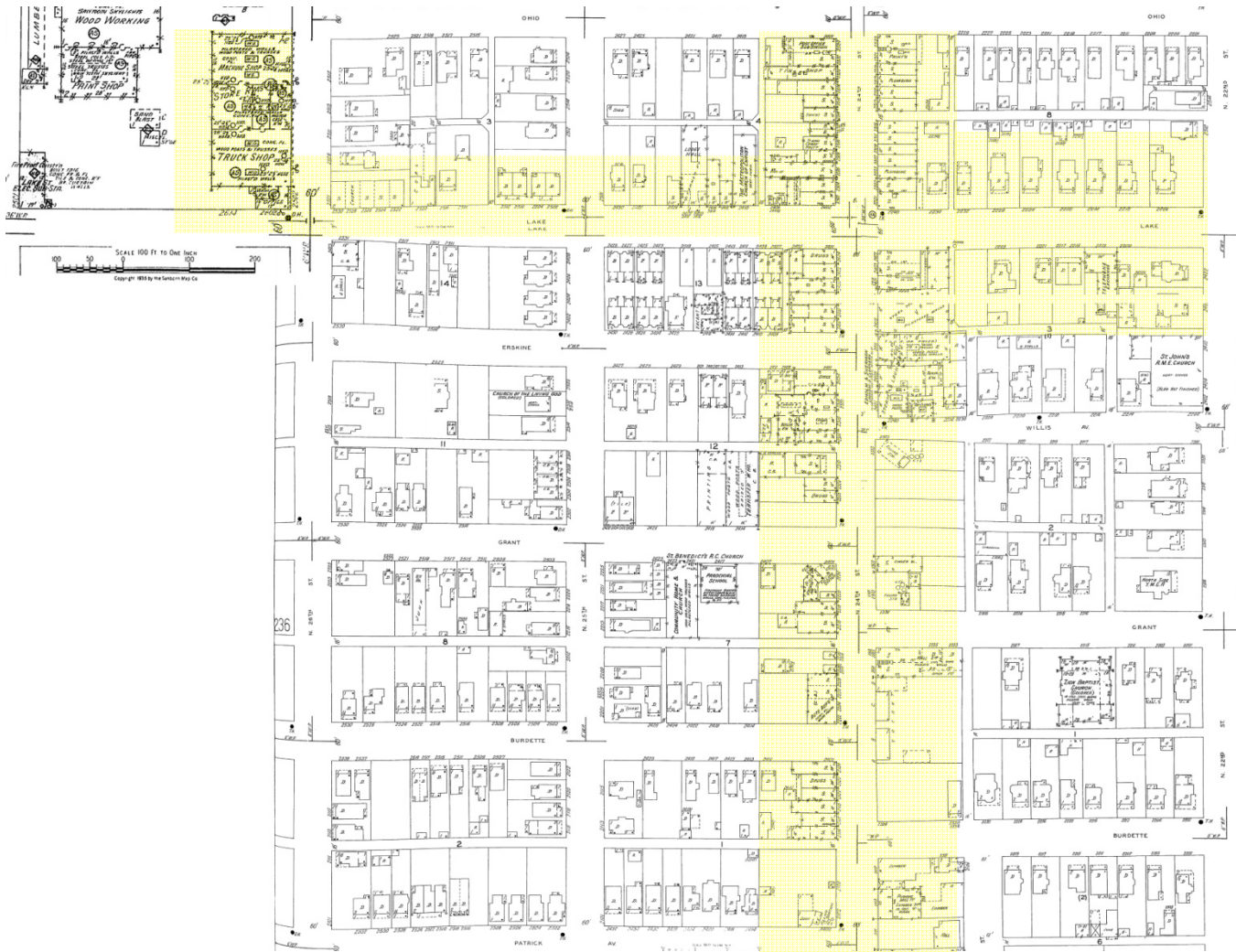
National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic  
District

Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 23



Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Omaha, Nebraska. New York: 1934 Volume 2. Digital. University of Nebraska-Lincoln Library. Lincoln, NE.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Continuation Sheet

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic  
District

Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number 9 Page 24



Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps of Omaha, Nebraska. New York: 1934-1962 Volume 2. Digital. University of Nebraska-Lincoln Library. Lincoln, NE.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

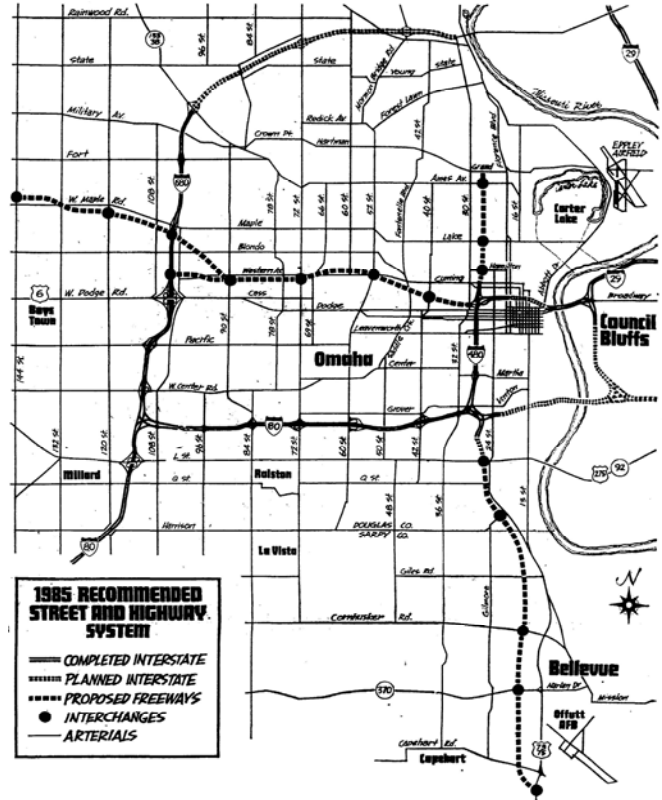
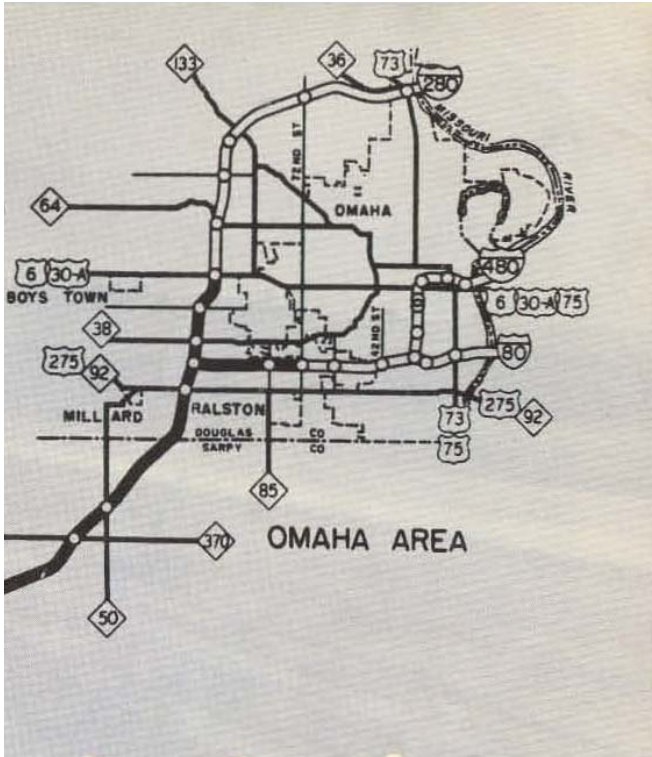
# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9 Page 25

North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic  
District

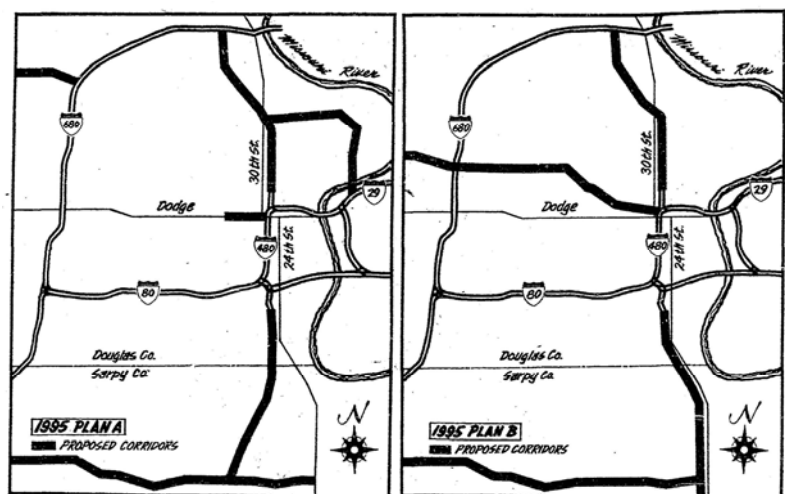
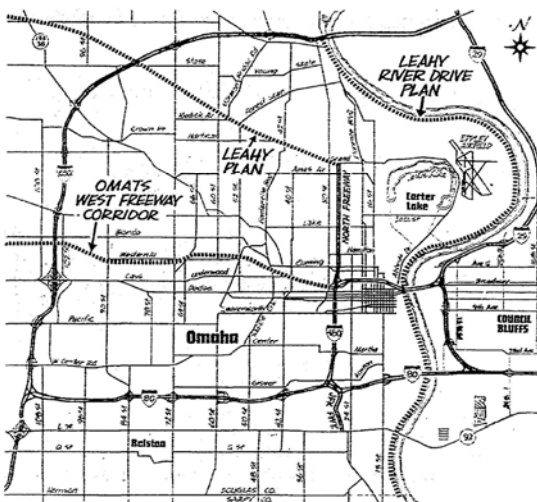
Name of Property  
Douglas, Nebraska  
County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)



Cover image. Nebraska Department of Roads. *Nebraska: Interstate Highway 80: Omaha-Lincoln.* (August 11, 1961)

Committee Proposes West Freeway Route. *Omaha World Herald.* pp. B-1. (December 12, 1969)



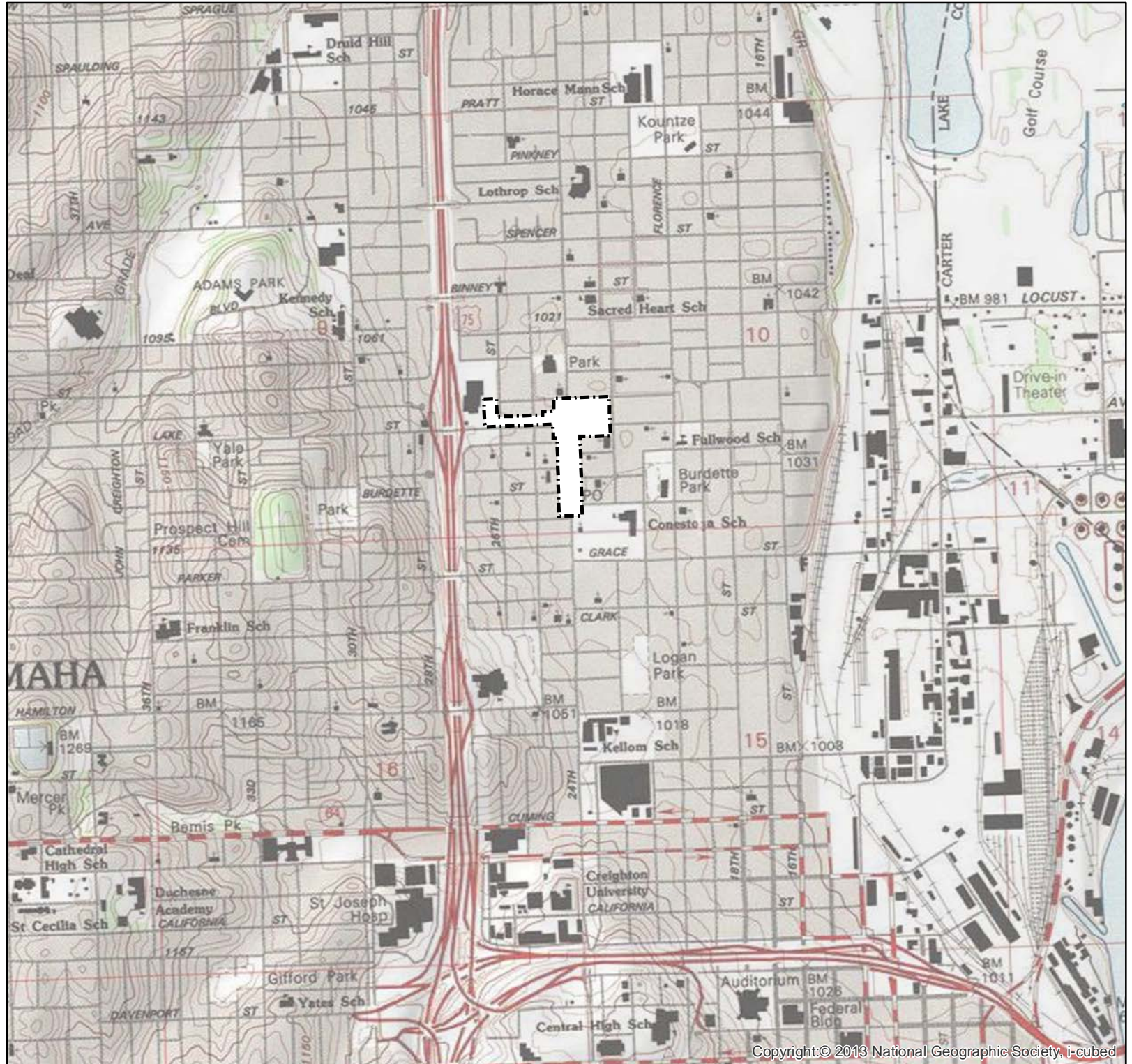
Silber, Howard. Mayor: Route Less Controversial - Northwest Freeway Asked. *Omaha World Herald.* pp. B-1. (November 15, 1970)

Comments Wanted on '95 Road Plans. *Omaha World Herald.* pp. B-2. (April 30, 1972)


# North 24th and Lake Streets Historic District

(along North 24th Street and  
Lake Street)  
Omaha, Douglas Co.,  
Nebraska

USGS 7.5' Quadrangle Map:  
Omaha North



## Legend

 Proposed NRHP Boundary  
(Approx. 17.6 acres)

1:20,000



0 900 1,800 3,600  
Feet

0 270 540 1,080  
Meters

# North 24th and Lake Streets Historic District


(along North 24th Street and  
Lake Street)  
Omaha, Douglas Co.,  
Nebraska

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates:

- A) 41.282453, -95.950688
- B) 41.282458, -95.950147
- C) 41.281854, -95.950144
- D) 41.281982, -95.947547
- E) 41.282380, -95.947539
- F) 41.282383, -95.945049
- G) 41.281071, -95.945068
- H) 41.281075, -95.946374
- I) 41.278393, -95.946406
- J) 41.278393, -95.947454
- K) 41.281530, -95.947617
- L) 41.281523, -95.950685

Datum: WGS84

## Legend

 Proposed NRHP Boundary  
(Approx. 17.6 acres)

1:3,000



0 135 270 540  
Feet

0 40 80 160  
Meters



Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, Earthstar Geographics, CNES/Airbus DS, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community, Esri, HERE, DeLorme, MapmyIndia, © OpenStreetMap contributors



19 JEWELL BUILDING 23

2221



GREAT PLAINS BLACK MUSEUM

RE BEA VA TELEPHONIC







WWW.DBCWORLDWIDE.COM

Available on iTunes

@theonlyG

WELCOME HOME

BLESSED

Available on iTunes

Available on YouTube

Available on Instagram

Available on Twitter

The OMAHA STAR

JOIN THE CE

THE HEAD OF THE

5th Edition



2109



Street

KEETS  
BE READY TO GO



# SALEM FOOD PANTRY

Strategic Center for Developing Communities, Inc.

2205

CLOSED







Quality



NO LOITERING OR STANDING

Lee









24 ST

Surreal Street  
CHILD CARE  
powered by  
BLUE LION  
CHILD CARE

24 ST





# SHOWCASE

Party City Franchise  
Hot & Fresh!!!!  
210-7745

MY PLACE LOUNGE  
PARTY TIME  
OMAHA

2229  
MY PLACE LOUNGE  
NO T-SHIRTS  
SAGGING PANTS  
BASEBALL CAPS  
ON FRIDAY, SATURDAY  
& SUNDAYS

OPEN  
CHI-TOWN CHICKEN

Chi-Town  
CHICKEN  
NOW OPEN ON SUNDAY



2  
2  
5



SPEED  
LIMIT  
30



VACATION  
BIBLE SCHOOL  
Call 402-451-5155  
to register!



2206







EVOLUTION

K  
&  
ARTS  
DIS  
MY

GREEN  
RED  
BLUE

NEW  
LATEST  
FASHIONS  
LOW

LOW  
PRICES

LATEST  
FASHIONS  
LOW  
PRICES

OPEN  
402-413-2426

EVOLUTION  
LOW  
PRICES

24th St  
Ohio

WELCOME  
MAHA

INGOL &  
LEY HATS

COUNT



PRIDE  
BEAUTY SALON 346-6981

TAKIN  
COOKIES  
PRIDE'S

Special  
FLAT IRON



STYLIST  
PAM

CLOSED

2518  
WALK-INS  
WELCOME  
346-6981

C  
R  
E  
A  
T  
I  
V  
E

WELCOME  
OMAHA

OPEN  
BERS



2516  
DANGER-  
CLOSED



Special  
NATURAL



STYLIST  
PAM





# NORTH OMAHA BARBERS

451-0736

APPOINTMENTS  
AVAILABLE

WALK INS  
WELCOME

OPEN



LOVE'S JAZZ  
&  
ARTS CENTER



2510 N. 24<sup>TH</sup> ST.  
Love's Jazz & Arts Center  
HOURS  
Tuesday - Friday  
11:00AM - 5:00PM  
Saturday  
11:00AM - 3:00PM  
(402) 502-5291  
[www.lovesjazzandarts.org](http://www.lovesjazzandarts.org)





LOVE'S  
&  
ARTS

LOVE'S  
RECYCLED

LOVE'S  
RECYCLED



h Shop

CARVER  
SAVINGS & LOAN ASSOCIATION

CARVER BANK



# Big Mama's Sandwich Shop

2416

OPEN

OPEN  
Monday - Friday 10:30 - 3:30pm  
Saturday 9 - 2:30pm  
Sunday Closed



INCOME TAX  
INCOME TAX SERVICES  
407-453-4077

407-453-4077  
INCOME TAX  
NOTARY

NO  
PARKING  
LOADING  
ZONE

Big Ma



SPEED  
LIMIT  
30

NO PARKING  
←

2518



**MHAUTO**  
SERVICE & REPAIR  
402-706-6836

**CARS-R**  
MON THRU FRI 10 AM  
CALL 451-1400  
ABOUT THE BUSINESS 1-800-222-2222





LAKE POINT

2401 LAKE ST.



A. JENSEN

We Specialize in:  
EYEBROW ARCHING

**UNIQUE CUTS**  
Tapers Eyebrow Arching  
Afros Fades  
346-9283

AEROS

TAPERS

OPEN

2314





ALS  
SIZE 11

2306-08



ONTIER BAG Co

302

sid NACHURS

NACHURS DOWN HOME MEALS  
OUT & CATERING ANY OCCASION ANY SIZE  
402 933-1210

US-UB

**JOIN THE CELEBRATION**



Mildred D. Brown  
Founder  
Founded July 4, 1938



**The OMAHA STAR**

77<sup>th</sup>  
Anniversary

77 YEARS OF PROVIDING POSITIVE NEWS

FUTURE HOME OF **The Mildred D. Brown STUDY CENTER**

AUGUST 28, 2015  
ANNUAL DINNER GALA

Published by The Omaha Star, Inc. (Omaha Star Publications)  
2214 N. 24<sup>th</sup> St. • Phone: 402-346-4541 • Fax: 402-346-4546

2214



OMAHA  
VisitOmaha.com

2002



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.  
Communist Memorial

Each  
Communist Memorial Marker  
is 18 inches high.

It is the symbol  
of the United States  
Government's support  
of the Communist  
Party.

It is the symbol  
of the United States  
Government's support  
of the Communist  
Party.

I HAVE A DREAM



**MILDRED D. BROWN  
MEMORIAL STROLLING PARK**

**SPONSORS AND PARTNERS**

Long School Neighborhood Association  
Omaha Economic Development Association  
Frontier Bag Co. Family Housing Advisory Services  
Jesuit Middle School St. Benedict the Moor Omaha Star  
Conestoga Magnet School Metropolitan Community College  
Creighton University City of Omaha Kiewit Foundation















metro

CREETS





WWW.DBCWORLDWIDE.COM  
theonlyOC

The OMAHA STAR



Affordable  
INCOME TAX SERVICE  
402-453-4077

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: Nomination

PROPERTY NAME: North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District

MULTIPLE  
NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEBRASKA, Douglas

DATE RECEIVED: 2/26/2016      DATE OF PENDING LIST: 3/28/2016  
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 4/12/2016      DATE OF 45TH DAY: 4/12/2016  
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 16000159

DETAILED EVALUATION:

ACCEPT     RETURN     REJECT    4-12-2016 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Significant for Association w/ African American  
Community Development

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept A

REVIEWER J. Gilbert      DISCIPLINE \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_      DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

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





City of Omaha  
Jean Stothert, Mayor  
September 10, 2015

## Planning Department

Omaha/Douglas Civic Center  
1819 Farnam Street, Suite 1100  
Omaha, Nebraska 68183  
(402) 444-5150  
Telefax (402) 444-6140

**James R. Thele**  
Director

Mr. Ruben Acosta  
National Register Coordinator  
Nebraska State Historical Society  
1500 R Street PO Box 82554  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68501-2554

Re: Case # 15-21-H5 - National Register Nomination  
North 24<sup>th</sup> Street and Lake Historic District  
Along 24<sup>th</sup> Street from Patrick Avenue to Ohio Street and along Lake Street from 22<sup>nd</sup> Street to 26<sup>th</sup> Street

Dear Ruben,

The Landmarks Heritage Preservation Commission (LHPC) held a public hearing on Wednesday, September 10, 2015 to consider the request for the National Register nomination of the above referenced property. The vote was 7 to 0 in favor of the nomination. The request was approved.

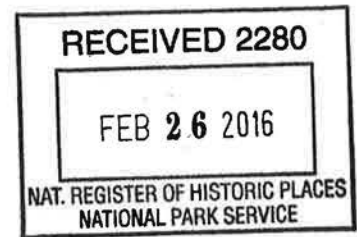
If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at (402) 444-5150 x2064.

Sincerely,

CITY OF OMAHA PLANNING DEPARTMENT  
LANDMARKS HERITAGE PRESERVATION COMMISSION

Jed Moulton  
Manager of Urban Design and Historic Preservation

cc: file, Thele, Fanslau



February 23, 2016

J. Paul Loether  
National Register—National Historic Landmarks Programs  
National Park Service  
1201 "I" Street NW, 8th Floor  
Washington, DC 20005

RE: North 24<sup>th</sup> and Lake Streets Historic District  
Omaha, Douglas County, Nebraska

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the above referenced property to the National Register of Historic Places. This form has met all notification and other requirements as established in 36 CFR 60.

If you have any questions concerning this nomination, please let me know.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ruben A. Acosta".

Ruben A. Acosta  
National Register and CLG Coordinator  
Nebraska State Historical Society

Enclosure

1500 R Street  
PO Box 82554  
Lincoln, NE 68501-2554  
p: (800) 833-6747  
(402) 471-3270  
f: (402) 471-3100  
[www.nebraskahistory.org](http://www.nebraskahistory.org)