United States Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For HCRS use only received MAY 2.7 1982 date entered

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

1. Nan	ne			
historic Abr	caham Castetter Ho	use	WN02-4	4
and/or common	N/A			
2. Loc	ation			
street & numbe	r 1815 Grant S	treet	N/A not for	r publication
city, town $^{ m B1}$ a	air	N/A vicinity of	congressional district Second	
state Nel	oraska c	code 31 county	Washington	code 177
3. Clas	ssification			
Category district X building(s) structure site object	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition N/A in process being considered	Status X occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible X yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	commercial pa educational pr entertainment re government sc	ivate residence ligious lientific ansportation
	r 1815 Grant Stree			
city, town B1a	air	N/A vicinity of	state Nebrasi	ka
	gistry of deeds, etc. Wa	gal Descript shington County Cour		
city, town B1a	air		state Nebrasi	ka
6. Rep	resentatio	n in Existing	Surveys	
itl e Nebrask:	a Historic Buildin	gs Survey has this p	roperty been determined elegible?	yes _X_ n
THE THE PLANT				
_	ing		federal X_ state co	ountyloca
date On-go:		ka State Historical		ounty loca

7. Description

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The Abraham Castetter House exemplifies the stylistic tendency known as Eclecticism. The original house was built in the French Second Empire style, in 1876 by Mr. Castetter. Later additions were made to the house in the 1880's-1890's, following the architectural styles that were popular during those years.

Situated on what was known as the "Silk Stocking Row" in the late 19th and early 20th century, the Abraham Castetter house occupies the corner of 18th and Grant streets in the city of Blair, Washington County (1980 population: 6,277). The house represents an example of the Eclectic style of architecture. The two story house is frame with a brick foundation. original mansard roof, with bracketed eaves, multiple dormers and pedimented window hoods, now supports a hipped roof with front gablet, adorned with pilasters and arched attic vent. The two-sided curvilinear porch has columns, balustrade and dentiling. The first story features one-over-one pane windows with pedimented hoods, transom windows over entryways and a foyer flanked with pilasters and a Gothic sash window with a keystone ornament. The adjoining anteroom (north facade) has pilasters, dentiling and a pentagon-shaped bay window. The west facade has an oriel window and a heptagon-shaped bay window with dentiling. The east facade features a square two story bay window with pedimented window hoods on the first level. Non-original windows housing the solarium are present on the east facade.

The interior of the house features oak floors throughout the first level. Woodwork, including newel posts and doors, is accented with Neo-Classical Revival decorative designs. The front and back parlors are divided by an opening articulated with fir trim work. The trim work is composed of a Doric Order including columns, entablature, and dentilled cornice. Sliding pocket doors are featured leading into the front parlor from the hallway area. The "U" shaped front stairway has a landing and bay window with leaded glass. Many of the windows in the house have a generous use of leaded and beveled glasswork. The back stairs (off the dining room) and the elevator (near the central hall) also provide access to the second floor. Door frames, windows and bays are treated with symmetrically molded trim with corner blocks. The first floor plan of the Castetter house includes a foyer, anteroom, hallway, front and back parlor, library, dining room, solarium, kitchen with pantry, summer kitchen, dumbwaiter area and bath. The second floor layout includes five bedrooms, sunporch and bath.

The original house was built in the French Second Empire Style in 1876 by Abraham Castetter. In the mid 1880's, a crippled child prompted the F.M. Castetter family (son of A. Castetter) to remodel the house. An additional ten foot section was added to allow installation of an elevator in what then became a central hall. This was necessary to allow the child to reach her second floor bedroom. Neo-Classical Revival details, including the peaked roof, porch, foyer, anteroom and bay windows were also added. Several additions to the rear of the house (south) including the second story sun porch,

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET Description

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

and possibly what now serves as the kitchen, were probably added prior to the turn of the century (1880's-1890's). The summer kitchen, formerly detached, is now attached to the rear of the house.

The nomination includes a carriage barn located directly south of the house. The one and one half story building is frame with a one story shed addition on the west. The jerkinhead roof is penetrated by a cupola and wall dormer with jerkinhead roof, loft doors with diagonal framing, decorative "blinders", and a triangular-shaped window in the gable peak. The two door gable entrance (east facade) has diagonal framing and a pent hood with scalloped brackets, which are repeated in the gable roof line. Entries on the north and south facades have transom windows and timber framing. The carriage barn was built in 1876, the same year the house was constructed.

The house remained in the Castetter family until the 1920's when it was passed to relatives in the Smith family. It was held by direct family members until 1963. The present owners are Patrick and Kathy Tripp. The house has served as a private residence throughout the years.

8. Significance

Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture art commerce communications		ng landscape architectui law literature military music	re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)
Specific dates	1876+	Builder/Architect [Inknown	

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

Architecturally significant, the Abraham Castetter house represents an example of the Eclectic style which became prevalent during the second half of the 19th century in the United States. As a locally prominent banker and businessman, A. Castetter played a significant role in the banking interests of Blair and Washington County. As donor of the land which became "Castetter Park", Abraham Castetter played an active role in the formation of what is today the present city park of Blair.

The Abraham Castetter house is architecturally significant as an example of the stylistic tendency known as Eclecticism. The Eclectic period in America (1870-1925) was an extension of the Victorian era. Architecture was influenced by the French National School of Fine Arts and residential architecture was influenced by diverse historic styles, with corresponding interiors and furnishings. Even in the Victorian Period (1840-1880) Eclecticism dominated architectural and decorative designs. The Castetter house achieved its exuberant eclecticism as a result of major remodeling in a divergent style. In Design, Criteria for Decisions by Harold H. Alexander, he states:

"By the 1880's elaborate houses of pretentious scale and eclectic ornament could be found throughout the United States, from the Victorian mansion in Portland, Maine, to the Carson House in Eureka, California. No city, town, or village was without an example of these exaggerated houses, always grandiose, heavily encrusted with rather crude ornament, and obviously expensive to construct."

The interior of the Castetter house is a wonderfully complicated maze of chambers, antechambers and niches; an imaginative blend of Victorian and Neo-Classical details creating a unique product of Eclecticism in Nebraska.

^{1. &}lt;u>Interior Design and Decoration</u> by Sherrill Whiton, Fourth Edition, J.P. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia-New York-Toronto, Copyright 1957, 1951.

Major Bibliographical References See continuation sheet **Geographical Data** 10. Acreage of nominated property <u>less than one acre</u> Quadrangle scale 1:24,000Quadrangle name Blair, Nebr. **UMT References** Zone Easting Verbal boundary description and justification This property is located on lots 1, 2 Block 63, Town of Blair, Washington County, Nebraska, including all of the historic real estate associated with the property. List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries state N/A code county code state code county code Form Prepared By Joni Gilkerson, Survey Associate organization Nebraska State Historical Society date

Street & number 130	0 R Street	telephone	e 402/4/1-3	32/0; 4/1-3850	
city or town Line	oln	state No	ebraska		
12. State	Historic Pre	servation Offi	cer Ce	ertification	1
The evaluated signific	cance of this property within t	the state is:			
na	ational state	local			
665), I hereby nomina	te this property for inclusion	eer for the National Historic Pre- in the National Register and cel by the Heritage Conservation an	rtify that it has	been evaluated	
State Historic Preserv	vation Officer signature	Marin Thet	1	5/13/82	
title Director, Ne	braska State Historic	al Society	date		
		in the National Register Entered in the National Register	date	6/25/82	
Attest:			date		
Chief of Registration	n				4

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance

ITEM NUMBER

PAGE

8

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Abraham Castetter was born at East Liberty, Ohio, February 13, 1831. He was married to Miss Helen Phelps at Williston, Vermont in 1854. Mr. Castetter located at DeSoto, Nebraska in 1857 and was elected county clerk of Washington County in 1859, which position he held for eight years. In the spring of 1869, Mr. Castetter moved to the present city of Blair and went into the banking business with M. V. Wilson as partner. In a short time he purchased the interest of Mr. Wilson and continued as a private banker up to October of 1898, when the bank was incorporated as "The Banking House of A. Castetter" with A. Castetter as president, F. M. Castetter, vice president, and F. H. Claridge, cashier. Mr. Castetter's bank was the financial foundation for the prosperity of Washington County as it was the only one in the county for many years. In 1887, Mr. Castetter deeded to the city a tract of land which became known as Castetter Park and formed the nucleus of the fine city park which exists today.

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliography

ITEM NUMBER 9

PAGE 2

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- Blair 1869-1969, Blair Nebraska Centennial. Blair, Nebraska.
- "Failure of Bank Hangs Like Funeral Pall Over People", <u>The Tribune</u>, March 10, 1921, p. 1, 8.
- Harris, Cyril M., <u>Historic Architecture Sourcebook</u>, McGraw-Hill Book Company USA. 1977.
- Mr. Patrick L. Tripp, draft, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form. May, 1980. On file, Nebraska State Historical Society.
- "Obituary: Abraham Castetter", The Pilot, April 26, 1900, p. 5.
- Shrader, Forrest B. <u>A History of Washington County, Nebraska</u>, Magic City Printing Co., Omaha, Nebr. 1937.
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