

**United States Department of the Interior
Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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

For HCRS use only
received FEB 22 1983
date entered

1. Name

historic M. B. Quivey House (SF09-34)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number 1462 19th Avenue not for publication

city, town Mitchell NA vicinity of congressional district Third

state Nebraska code 031 county Scotts Bluff code 157

3. Classification

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

4. Owner of Property

name Mrs. Thelma G. Coleman

street & number 1462 19th Avenue

city, town Mitchell NA vicinity of state Nebraska

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Scotts Bluff County Courthouse, Register of Deeds

street & number 10th and Q Streets

city, town Gering state Nebraska

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

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

date On-going federal state county local

depository for survey records Nebraska State Historical Society

city, town Lincoln state Nebraska

7. Description

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

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

The M. B. Quivey house is located in Mitchell, Nebraska (1981 population 1984), approximately fourteen miles northwest of Gering, the county seat of Scotts Bluff County. The two-and-one-half story brick and frame dwelling represents an vernacular interpretation of the Prairie Style of architecture. Horizontality is emphasized in the design of the house with a low pitched roof and wide, overhanging eaves. The house was built by Maurice B. Quivey in 1914. Structural and historical integrity have been preserved, except for necessary interior alterations made when the house was converted into apartments.

The M. B. Quivey house is a two-and-one-half story brick and frame dwelling with a concrete foundation and a low pitched hipped roof, penetrated by dormer windows with hipped rooflines. The wide, overhanging eaves display block modillions. The house is rectangularly-shaped in plan with a two story extension on the south facade and a one-story wing on the west facade. The east facade features a frontal porch with a hipped roof, supported by massive rectangularly-shaped brick columns. The first level, constructed of brick, is done in such a manner as to give the appearance of layers of horizontal bands, which is carried through in the design of the porch columns and exterior chimney (north facade). The remaining two interior chimneys are also original. Fenestration in the house consists primarily of strip windows, with occasional single isolated window openings being employed. Most are of the double-hung type with four-over-one and six-over-one pane arrangement. Other windows display diamond shaped pane arrangements in the upper sash (dormer windows, south extension). Strip windows in the lower level of the south extension have transoms and divided panes. The raised entry (east facade) features a massive door with sidelights, both displaying divided glass panes.

Distinctive interior features include a ornate open stairway in the front foyer, beamed ceilings, a built-in china closet in the dining room, and original crystal chandeliers from Bohemia. Wooden doors are inlaid with ebony and mahogany in a linear design. The property includes a one story frame gazebo, located immediately northwest of the house.

The house was built by Maurice B. Quivey in 1914, with J. W. Hall serving as the architect. The house served as a private residence until the Quivey's divorce in 1927, when the house was made into apartments by Mrs. Quivey. Purchased in 1946 by Mr. and Mrs. Harold Coleman, the house was to become known as the Coleman Apartments. It has served as both a private residence for the Coleman's and apartment units since that time.

8. Significance

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

Specific dates 1914 **Builder/Architect** J. W. Hall, Architect and Builder

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The M. B. Quivey house is architecturally significant as a vernacular interpretation of the Prairie Style of architecture, which was popular in Nebraska during the early 20th century. The Prairie style is characterized by horizontal emphasis in plan, low-hipped roofs and strip windows. M. B. Quivey was significant as a prominent merchant and businessman, serving as co-owner of the Mitchell Mercantile Company, established by Mr. Quivey and F. M. Raymond in 1905, in Mitchell, Nebraska.

The M. B. Quivey house attains architectural significance as a vernacular representation of the Prairie Style of architecture, popular in the midwest region beginning in 1900 and lasting until the first World War.

"For the Prairie School, the climactic years came between 1910 and 1914-16, when quality and inventiveness reached their zenith and the greatest quantity of work was produced. Not only houses, but banks, churches, libraries, schools, clubs, shops, offices and civic buildings were built as the school's influence spread in the midwest and was felt from coast to coast." (Brooks, 1975, p. x). The Prairie Style of architecture is characterized by the use of natural materials, and a strong horizontal emphasis on design, with most houses having two stories, low roof lines and wide overhanging eaves. Ribbon or strip windows are used in building fenestration. Brick and frame were common materials used in the construction of Prairie Style houses, either in conjunction with plaster over wood frame or a combination of both brick and frame. Stone was also used but to a lesser extent. The Prairie Style reflected the flat terrain of the midwestern prairies with architectural designs giving the viewer a sense of cohesiveness between building and landscape. The movement was strongest in the American Midwest, focusing on suburban Chicago, in the early years and later spreading into rural Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin (Brooks, 1972, p. 3).

Frank Lloyd Wright (1867-1959) is most associated with the Prairie Style of architecture. Wright emphasized the honest use of materials, respect for the natural environment, regard for human life and the combining of structural and aesthetic beauty, all stressing a philosophy of "organic architecture." (Spencer, 1979, p. 9).

9. Major Bibliographical References

See continuation sheet

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property less than one acre

Quadrangle name Mitchell

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UMT References

A

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

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property is located on lot 4 and the east 91' lot 11 of the Ringle and Reid Addition, Mitchell, Nebraska, including all of the historically related real estate.

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

state NA code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Joni Gilkerson, Preservation Associate

organization Nebraska State Historical Society date September, 1982

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

city or town Lincoln state Nebraska

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

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

State Historic Preservation Officer signature Marrin E. Kretz 2/9/83

title Director, Nebraska State Historical Society date

For HCRS use only

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

J. Alan Byers
Keeper of the National Register

Entered in the
National Register

date 3/24/83

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

The M. B. Quivey house represents a fine vernacular interpretation of the Prairie Style and the finest of the local examples. Vernacular interpretations are fairly widespread throughout Nebraska, substantially outnumbering the very few academic versions extant in the state. The most important of these is Frank Lloyd Wright's Sutton house in McCook (NRHP, Red Willow County). Other vernacular representations have been noted in the Register, most notably in the Mount Emerald and Capitol Additions Historic District (Lincoln, Lancaster County) and the Bess Streeter Aldrich house (Elmwood, Cass County).

Maurice B. Quivey was born in Hamlin, New York and came to Alliance, Nebraska in the year 1900. In 1905, Mr. Quivey moved to Mitchell where he and a college classmate, F. M. Raymond, established the Mitchell Mercantile Company, a general merchandise business. Messrs. Quivey and Raymond purchased the stocks of two large general stores in Mitchell, the E. B. Dearing store and the D. N. Tillotson store. Later the hardware and furniture stock of the C. F. Johnson store was also purchased and merged. Mr. Quivey served as president of the company with Mr. Raymond acting as secretary/treasurer.

Prior to coming to Mitchell, Quivey and Raymond operated a grocery business in Alliance, an establishment known as the Alliance Grocery Company. They continued ownership of the business until 1907.

The Mitchell Mercantile was operated until the 1930's and was one of the largest of its kind in western Nebraska, serving ranchers and farmers over a wide area. The Mercantile Company's trade extended into Sioux County on the north, Banner County on the south and for miles into the state of Wyoming. Their mail order business served customers as far west as Cheyenne, Wyoming. The Mitchell Mercantile included a dry goods and notions department, grocery, clothing, shoe, hardware and furniture and an undertaking department. The brick store building was constructed in 1906 with a second story added in later years. The building is still extant and located on the northwest corner of 13th and Center streets in Mitchell.

J. W. Hall served as architect/builder for the M. B. Quivey residence. Mr. Hall came to western Nebraska from David City, Nebraska in the fall of 1905, and located on property east of town. After constructing his own home, Mr. Hall began building for others. He had an enviable reputation in eastern Nebraska where he was especially known for his interior work and finishing. Examples of Mr. Hall's work as architect and designer include the Christian Church in Mitchell, the interior of the Mitchell Mercantile Company's store, and numerous private residences.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Bibliography ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

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Coleman, Mrs. Thelma G. Interview with Joni Gilkerson and James Fagler, Mitchell, Nebraska, July, 1982.

"Mitchell, Nebraska, The Queen City of the Great North Platte Valley." Illustrated. The Mitchell Index, May 1, 1908.

"Rites for M. B. Quivey at Federated Church," The Mitchell Index, January 27, 1955, p. 1, c. 2.

Spencer, Brian A., AIA. The Prairie School Tradition, the Prairie Archives of the Milwaukee Art Center, USA, copyright 1979.

"West Nebraska's Biggest Store was in Mitchell. . ." The Mitchell Index, January 27, 1955, p. 2, c. 4-7.

Whiffen, Marcus. American Architecture Since 1780, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass., copyright 1969.