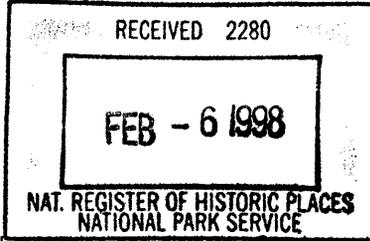


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

historic name Palisade and Regent Apartments
other names/site number Heather Ridge (Regent) Apartments, NeHBS# LC13:D7-830, 831, 832

2. Location

street & number 1035 S. 17th Street and 1626 D Street [N/A] not for publication
city or town Lincoln [N/A] vicinity
state Nebraska code NE county Lancaster code 109 zip code 68508

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

[Signature] 1/26/98
Signature of certifying official Date
Director, Nebraska State Historical Society
State or Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. [Signature] Signature of Keeper 3.5.98 Date of Action
[] determined eligible for the National Register
[] determined not eligible for the National Register.
[] removed from the National Register.
[] other, (explain): _____

Palisade & Regent Apartments

Name of Property

Lancaster County, Nebraska

County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	1	buildings
0	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
2	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling _____
 TRANSPORTATION: Parking Garage _____

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Multiple Dwelling _____

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS _____
 Other: Period Revival _____

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE _____
 walls TERRA COTTA _____
 roof OTHER _____
 other BRICK, CERAMIC TILE _____

Narrative Description

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

See Continuation Sheets.

Palisade & Regent Apartments

Name of Property

Lancaster County, Nebraska

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

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

Narrative Statement of Significance

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

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1928-1929

Significant Dates

1928
1929

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Harry Goldstein

Primary Location of Additional Data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository:
Lincoln/Lancaster County Planning Department

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

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Palisade & Regent Apartments

Name of Property

Lancaster County, Nebraska

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DESCRIPTION

The Palisade and Regent Apartments complex consists of three buildings (two contributing and one non-contributing) located on the northwest corner of 17th and D Streets in Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska. The Palisade is a five-story, U-shaped, Period Revival apartment house built in 1928. The flat-roofed structure is constructed of reinforced concrete, terra cotta block, and brick. The Regent is a four-story, rectangular-shaped Period Revival structure completed in 1929, and features a recessed entrance bay extending the full-height of the building, a parapet, Moorish turrets, and a flat roof. This building is constructed of reinforced concrete, terra cotta block, and brick. The third structure, located behind the Palisade and the Regent, was built in 1928 as a parking garage for the apartments and converted into apartments in 1937 and 1953. This three-story building has a reinforced concrete structural system, a brick exterior, and a flat roof. Both the Palisade and the Regent retain a high degree of integrity.

The Palisade and Regent Apartments are located on a highly visible corner in the Near South neighborhood of Lincoln. Their addresses of 1035 S. 17th Street and 1626 D Street respectively, place them across the street from William Jennings Bryan's first home in Lincoln at 1625 D Street (LC13:D7-40) and along 17th Street, which is an arterial, northbound, one-way street.

The Palisade and Regent are similarly designed apartment buildings executed in Period Revival style. Both reinforced concrete structures feature richly textured, multi-hued glazed terra cotta block as their primary exterior cladding material. The terra cotta is set in a stretcher bond, with soldier brick string courses. The duo also shares other stylistic characteristics, such as rope moldings extending vertically between the string courses on the principal corners of each building, soldier brick lintels, parapets above their entrances, and small mansard roofs. The buildings are separated by an approximately 15' wide courtyard that is enclosed on the north and south by a vertical board privacy fence.

THE PALISADE

The Palisade is a five-story, U-shaped apartment building measuring 64' 6" north-south by 32' east-west. The reinforced concrete building features a flat roof, a richly textured polychromatic, glazed terra cotta block exterior, soldier brick lintels and bandwork, and a small Spanish tile mansard roof. The soldier brick string courses on this building are found below the second and fifth-floor windows. Rope-like terra cotta moldings extend vertically between these bands on the principal corners of the building. The soldier brick lintels are accentuated by square, decorative, polychromatic glazed terra cotta blocks depicting nautical motifs. There is a small cornice band, which is capped by the small mansard roof of Spanish tile that exists on all but a small, non-visible segment of the west wall, and a small parapet above the recessed part of the "U". The windows in this building are the original single-hung, six-over-one windows, and are arranged in symmetrical, vertical columns across the facade.

There are slightly recessed bays in the fenestration of both ends of the "U's" wings. The building has two protruding bays; one extends outward to the west on the south side of the west facade and the other appears on the west side of the north facade, extending northward. The primary entrance of this building is through a foyer that projects outward from the interior of the "U," with a small balcony above it, which is accessible from the third floor.

The interior of the Palisade has a U-shaped corridor, with lightwells in the arms of the "U," extending from the roof down through the second floor. The arms of the principal corridor are double loaded, while only single loaded through the base of the "U." The walls of these corridors are finished with plaster that retains its original heavily textured finish. The Palisade contains two intact elevators. One is a small passenger elevator located in the center of the building, with a stairwell wrapped around it. The second elevator is a large freight elevator positioned behind the passenger elevator, to the west, and is located in the same small hallway that accesses the stairwell. The building contains a total of forty one-bedroom suites, with eight units located on each of the building's five floors.

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Palisade & Regent Apartments

Name of Property

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THE REGENT

The slightly smaller, yet more elaborately detailed, Regent is a four-story, rectangular shaped building, measuring 57' east-west and 62' north-south. The Regent has a reinforced concrete frame, a polychromatic, glazed terra cotta block exterior, and a flat roof. This building features a recessed entry bay that extends the full-height of the building and is capped by an ornate terra cotta parapet similar to the one found on the Palisade. Small balconies extend out into the recessed entry bay, off of the central hall. The soldier brick lintels of this building are bracketed by terra cotta blocks, similar to those on the Palisade, but consisting of a simple geometric design, in lieu of the nautically themed blocks on the Palisade. The string courses on this building run below the first-floor windows and above the fourth-floor windows, also with the rope-like corner moldings running between them. The original six-over-one, single hung windows are intact, and arranged in vertical columns. The small mansard roof only extends across the primary (south) facade of the building, and its original Spanish tile roof has been replaced by asphalt shingles. The cornice of the Regent features the aforementioned parapet and Moorish turrets in its upper corners. A small lion's head terra cotta relief is centered within the parapet which is flanked by small spires.

The interior of the Regent is designed around a double-loaded central corridor running north-south. The lone elevator is located near the center of the building, on the west side of the central hall, with the enclosed stairwell wrapped around the other three sides of the elevator shaft. The first through fourth floors each contain four apartments, with two on each side of the hall. The basement contains a single two bedroom apartment, a boiler room, a laundry room, and a locker room. The central halls of the building feature plaster walls that are finished in the same heavily textured manner found as the interior of the Palisade. The rear of this building was altered in 1953 when the parking garage behind it was converted into apartments. At that time, the space between the Regent and the garage was enclosed, and openings were made in the north wall of the Regent so that its central hallway could continue into the now attached building.

THE PARKING GARAGE

The former parking structure was the second of the three buildings to be constructed, with construction commencing in October of 1928, only two months before work began on the Regent. This reinforced concrete and brick veneered structure measures 64' from east to west and 66' north to south. The building has a nearly rectangular footprint, except for a bay that exists on the northern half of the west facade. This structure is one of the first parking structures to be built in Lincoln and is the only one known to be built for an apartment building in this era. The original, automobile entrance was located on the north facade, with access via the alley. In 1937 Woodrow Shurtleff, the apartments' second owner, converted the third floor of the garage into twelve efficiency suites, arranged around a central hall, with six units on each side of the hall. He also linked the upper two floors of the garage structure to the Regent at that time. In 1953, the Lincoln architectural firm of Hazen and Robinson redesigned the two lower levels of the structure as apartments, based upon Mr. Shurtleff's earlier conversion of the third floor. The first floor of the garage was also linked to the Regent at that time. This building has a brick veneer over concrete blocks as its cladding material and paired, single-hung windows stacked in vertical columns.

The Palisade and Regent apartment buildings retain a high degree of integrity. The exterior of the Palisade maintains its intact original fabric and is only minimally altered in its interior public spaces. The Regent is intact with the exception of its small mansard roof on the principle facade which is now sheathed in asphalt shingles and the rear addition of a small corridor that now joins it with the former parking garage. The interior of the Regent is primarily intact original fabric. Although the original integrity of the parking garage was lost when it was fully converted into an apartment house in 1953, it was sympathetically remodeled and is non-intrusive to the Palisade and the Regent. Even though the third story of the former garage was reconfigured into apartments more than fifty years ago (in 1937), the significance of the conversion of the first and second floors into efficiency units in 1953 can not yet be properly determined at this point in time. This structure is therefore currently considered to be non-contributing to the Palisade and Regent complex and should be reevaluated, after the 1953 alterations surpass the fifty year mark.

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Palisade & Regent Apartments

Name of Property

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Palisade and Regent Apartments are locally significant under Criterion C, as representative examples of large and ornate apartments built at the end of Lincoln's second historic apartment "boom," which occurred during the 1920's. They are also significant for their use of a richly textured, polychromatic terra cotta block, which was a rare building material in Lincoln, used only in 1928 and 1929. Their period of significance is 1928-29, corresponding to their time of construction. Both buildings retain high degrees of integrity.

APARTMENTS IN LINCOLN

The significance and history of apartment buildings in Lincoln has already been well documented in previous nominations to the National Register for the "19th Century Terrace Houses of Lincoln" listed in 1979, the "Metropolitan Apartment" (LC13:C8-239) which was listed in 1987, and the "President and Ambassador Apartments" (LC13:C8-026) listed in 1993.

The development of the apartment house in Lincoln starts with the rowhouse, which arose during Lincoln's explosive growth period in the late 1880's. Rowhouses are multi-unit dwellings that are arranged side-by-side, each with a separate entrance, and usually with more than one floor within each unit. The oldest known rowhouse in Lincoln is the Lyman Terrace (LC13:C8-31) of 1889-90 vintage. Lyman Terrace and several other rowhouses from the late 19th century were listed on the National Register in 1979 as a group (19th Century terrace Houses of Lincoln"). Also included in this nomination was the ca. 1898 Helmer-Whinnett-White Flats (LC13:C8-20). This is the earliest known example of the second style of multi-unit dwelling to appear in Lincoln, which were named "flats." Flats were the precursor to the apartment building. Flats have a separate exterior entrance for each unit, but are laid out horizontally, with two or more units on the first floor and two or more units located on the second floor.

The first authentic "apartment" building in Lincoln was the four-story "Orlo" (LC13:C8-23), which was built in 1906 (and demolished in 1983), and contained thirty-six suites. This building served as the prototype for apartment buildings erected during Lincoln's first apartment house "boom" of 1912-1917, which the "Orlo" preceded by several years. The first apartment "boom" began in 1912 and culminated in 1916, when nearly a \$1,000,000 was expended to erect 22 apartment houses, to create a total of 282 new apartments. The January 7, 1917 issue of the Sunday State Journal stated that: "Easy money and the need of a place to put it accounts for the extension into the residence districts of building investments which promise substantial returns." This article also notes that "there are no vacant suites in heated apartment buildings;" and that "there are more vacant houses" referring to older, unheated houses, since "the day has gone by when the ordinary renter will build his own fires." The then new apartment buildings were predominantly occupied by newlyweds, self-supporting women, mothers who were in Lincoln to educate their children, travelling men, and elderly women; all people who wanted optimum living conditions with minimum responsibility. From this era there are 32 intact structures in Lincoln.

During the 1920's and 30's, apartment house construction in Lincoln fluctuated in response to the economy. The second historic apartment "boom" in Lincoln occurred in the mid to late 1920's, corresponding to the strong economic times of that era. Buildings of this second "boom" tended to be taller, averaging more than three stories in height, and were more ornate than those built in the 1910's, which were, on average significantly less than three stories tall. This second "boom" is characterized by apartment house builders who were constantly striving to "out do" each other, to stake their claim to having the finest facilities in Lincoln. The Palisade and Regent Apartments were Harry Goldstein's entry in this competition, and they demonstrate the lengths that builders were willing to go to attract new tenants to their properties. The second "boom" period of apartment house construction in Lincoln came to a close in the late 1920's and early 1930's, closely corresponding to the onset of the Great Depression. The Palisade and Regent Apartments were built on the "cusp" between the close of the "Roaring 20's" and onset of the depression, and they mark the end of historic apartment house construction in Lincoln. All told, nearly 190 apartment buildings were erected

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Palisade & Regent Apartments

Name of Property

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in Lincoln prior to 1935, of which approximately 82 are still extant. Of that multitude, none have the rich texture and decorative flamboyance of the Palisade and the Regent, which epitomize the opulence of apartment house construction during the second apartment house "boom" in Lincoln, which took place during the 1920's.

PALISADE AND REGENT

The story of the Palisade and the Regent begins with Harry Goldstein, a local contractor with grandiose plans. Goldstein attempted to capitalize on the exuberant economic times of the mid-1920's, but he fell short of his goal. Harry apparently first settled in Lincoln sometime in 1912 and made his first appearance in city directories in 1913, when he was listed as a student residing with C.C. Goldstein. Harry had this same listing in the 1914 directory, however he did not appear in the 1915 through 1917 directories. Harry reappeared in the 1918 directory, when he and his wife Helen were listed, with Harry being described as a carpenter. In 1920 Harry was listed as working at a planning mill and in 1922 he was first mentioned as a contractor. 1924 found Harry listed as a contractor and as a real state agent, while in 1925 he was a partner in the real estate firm of Stech, Goldstein, and Kouba. By 1926 Goldstein was listed as partner in Kroblen, Goldstein, and Umberger, undertakers, and a year later he returned to contracting in a big way, by building the first of several apartment buildings. Harry remained in the construction industry until his untimely death in 1934.

In a three year period between 1927 and 1929 Goldstein built a total of eight apartment buildings, six for himself in Lincoln as well as another building in Beatrice, Nebraska, and one additional building for another owner. In 1927 Harry commenced on his building frenzy when he built the Lee Bert and Bert Lee Apartments (LC13:C7-685, 686), which were identical structures located on the 1100 block of South 10th Street. Goldstein concluded the year 1927 by erecting the Linden (LC13:D7-126) at 912 South 17th. The Brownell (LC13:D7-127), the twin of the Linden, was built in 1928 along with the Elms (LC13:C7-767), which Harry built for a Mr. Swigart, and the three-story Palisade Apartment House in Beatrice. 1928 was also the year that Harry started on the Palisade (Lincoln) and the Regent. The Palisade and Regent, which were built in 1928-29, were far larger, more elaborate, and far costlier buildings than any of Mr. Goldstein's previous projects and apparently they pushed him past his financial capabilities. The apartments became heavily burdened with mechanic's liens before they were ever completed and Goldstein lost them in 1929. In retrospect, Harry Goldstein's crowning achievements, the Palisade and the Regent, were also his undoing.

Harry and Helen Goldstein purchased the land where the Palisade and the Regent now stand, in 1928. Lots 11 and 12, where the Palisade was built, were purchased in the spring of 1928, while lot 10 was purchased that December. The houses that had stood on these lots were quickly demolished, as construction commenced on the Palisade in May of 1928 and ground was broken for the Regent in late December. The pair of apartments were built in 1928-29 at a cost of \$90,000 for the Palisade, \$50,000 for the Regent, and \$10,000 for the garage structure. Only the nine-story Metropolitan, which was erected in 1916-17 at a cost of \$100,000, exceeded the construction costs of the Palisade and the Regent.

With their richly textured, polychromatic terra cotta block cladding, the Palisade and the Regent stand in stark contrast to other Lincoln apartment buildings of their day. Their unusual exteriors project a much more ornate appearance than other apartments in Lincoln, which tended to utilize common brick exteriors. Other apartment houses in Lincoln, such as Floral Court (LC13:D7-5) and the William Penn (LC13:D7-30), employed terra cotta as a decorative element on their brick exteriors, however there are no other apartment houses in Lincoln that make use of terra cotta as the principal exterior cladding material. This feature of the Palisade and the Regent, which is still the intact original fabric, adds to the significance of these buildings.

Terra cotta first appeared in the United States during the 1870's, when it was used as ornamentation on brick and stone structures executed in that era's revival styles of architecture. By the 1890's terra cotta had become the material of choice for use in fireproofing metal frame buildings. Terra cotta was integrally linked with the development of the skyscraper and remained the preferred material for use in fireproof buildings well into the 1930's.

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Palisade & Regent Apartments

Name of Property

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Although the multitude of mechanics' liens filed against the Palisade and the Regent during their original construction fail to identify the source of the terra cotta, it is likely that the material used to construct them came from Kansas City, which was the home of several major terra cotta manufacturers. This supposition is based on building records for other Lincoln buildings. Terra cotta block identical to that found on the Regent and Palisade can also be found on two other buildings in Lincoln as well as on Goldstein's smaller-scaled apartment house in Beatrice, Nebraska, all of which were erected in the same 1928-29 time frame as the Palisade and the Regent.

The two Lincoln buildings, which are not comparable to the Palisade and Regent Apartments in design or historic use, are the Brigham Cleaners Building (LC13:D9-13) at 23rd and O Streets and the LaPaz Apartments (LC13:C8-292) located at 10th and L Streets. The Brigham Building, which is completely clad in this terra cotta block and uses it in the same ostentatious manner as the apartment houses, was constructed as a commercial cleaners and therefore has a markedly different appearance from the Palisade and the Regent. The LaPaz Building was designed as a downtown commercial building, with retail space on the first floor and apartment/hotel units on its upper floors. The LaPaz Building further diverges in appearance from the Regent and Palisade in that it uses brick facing on its primary facades and the terra cotta block only on its secondary facades. The Goldstein-owned apartment house located at 723 Ella Street in Beatrice, Nebraska, is also constructed of the same terra cotta block and employs many of the same stylistic elements found on the Palisade and the Regent. The use of this unusual building material and the sharing of many of the same stylistic features by the Brigham Building, the Beatrice apartment house, the Palisade, and the Regent implies a common lineage, at least of some material source. Building records of the Brigham Building definitively establish its connection to a Kansas City terra cotta manufacturer, which implies that the terra cotta used to construct the Palisade and the Regent may have come from a Kansas City terra cotta firm.

Harry Goldstein was listed on building permits as both architect and as contractor for the Palisade and the Regent, although his role as architect is open to interpretation. Goldstein was noted as the architect for several of his other apartments, all of which were rather simple, straight-forward constructions, so it seems plausible that he could have actually designed those buildings. When comparing the exteriors of those buildings with the exteriors found on the Palisade and Regent, it seems less probable that Goldstein could have designed such elegant facades and there is some evidence that supports the notion that Goldstein was not the sole person responsible for designing the apartments. Blueprints for the Palisade and the Regent indicate that their structural systems were designed by Concrete Engineers of Omaha, which then opens up the possibility that other elements of the buildings could have also been designed by individuals other than Goldstein. This notion is further supported by the architectural disparity between the interior and exterior designs of the apartment buildings. The interior spaces of the apartments are laid out in a relatively awkward, inefficient manner, which seems to be inconsistent with the graceful exteriors of these buildings.

The details of the Brigham Building indicate that it was designed by a Kansas City architect associated with the terra cotta manufacturer that supplied the materials for its construction. This fact points to the even more intriguing possibilities that not just the exterior skin, but even the exterior design of the Palisade and the Regent were supplied by the terra cotta manufacturer. The discrepancy between the exteriors and interiors of the apartment houses fuels the speculation that the exteriors of the Palisade and the Regent were designed by an architect employed by the terra cotta company that supplied the terra cotta for the buildings, while Mr. Goldstein may have designed only the interiors.

The Palisade and Regent Apartments are significant both for their embodiment of ornate building design when compared with other apartment buildings erected during Lincoln's second "boom" period of historic apartment house construction and for their use of a relatively rare building material in Lincoln. The richly textured, polychromatic terra cotta block used to construct the apartment houses was used on only four buildings in Lincoln, all of which were erected between 1928 and 1929. With their ornate terra cotta, large scale, and high degree of integrity, the Palisade and Regent Apartments are locally significant as fine examples of 1920's apartment houses in Lincoln, Nebraska.

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Palisade & Regent Apartments

Name of Property

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Palisade & Regent Apartments

Name of Property

Lancaster County, Nebraska

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

This property is described as Lots 10, 11, and 12 of Block 184 of the Original Plat of Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska.

BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

These boundaries include all the property historically associated with the Palisade and Regent Apartments complex.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

PHOTOGRAPHS

Palisade & Regent Apartments

Name of Property

Lancaster County, Nebraska

County and State

The following information applies to all photographs:

Palisade & Regent Apartments

Lincoln, Nebraska

All negatives at Lincoln/Lancaster County Planning Department

Photo 1 of 5

Photo by Gregory R. Mathis, December 1997

View looking northwest of the Regent Apartment (left) and Palisade Apartment (center and right).

Photo 2 of 5

Photo by Ed Zimmer, December 1997

View looking northeast of the Regent Apartment (center), Palisade Apartment (right), and former parking garage (left).

Photo 3 of 5

Photo by Ed Zimmer, December 1997

View looking north of south facade, Regent Apartment.

Photo 4 of 5

Photo by Gregory R. Mathis, December 1997

View looking west-southwest of east facade and alley side (far right), Palisade Apartment.

Photo 5 of 5

Photo by Ed Zimmer, December 1997

View looking west of east facade and entrance, Palisade Apartment.